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Algeria ... 4.00 Dm ... 1.10 Rob. Drachm ... 0.000 Rob.
Armenia ... 2.11 Israel ... 1.000 Franc ... 1.75 Esc.
Bahrain ... 0.70 Dm Italy ... 1.000 Lira ... 0.50 Rob.
Belgium ... 50.81 Jordan ... 450 Fr. Rep. of Ireland ... 75 P.
Canada ... C\$ 1.91 Kenya ... 1.000 Shillings ... 7.00 D.
Cyrus ... C\$ 0.89 Kuwait ... 500 Fr. Spain ... 125 Pes.
Denmark ... 10.00 Libya ... 1.000 Dinar ... 1.00 Rob.
Egypt ... 3.25 Dm Luxembourg ... 51.17 Fr. Switzerland ... 2.50 Fr.
Finland ... 2.00 M. Morocco ... 100 Fr. Turkey ... 1.00 Den.
Germany ... 2.70 Dm Norway ... 8.00 Nkr. U.S. M. Yen ... 80.85
Great Britain ... 10.40 Norway ... 8.00 Nkr. U.S. M. Yen ... 80.85
Greece ... 1.00 Dr. Nigeria ... 4.000 Yugoslav ... 1.200 D.

ESTABLISHED 1867

A New Black Leader Emerges



Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, before a 1985 strike.

For Ramaphosa, This Labor Struggle Is the Big One'

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — With hundreds of thousands of black miners on strike in South Africa, sharply cutting the critical production of gold and coal, Cyril Ramaphosa has emerged as the country's strongest labor leader and a political force as well.

For five years Mr. Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, has been preparing for a showdown with South Africa's wealthy mining companies, knowing that it would be a test of strength for the whole black labor movement as well as for the broader fight against apartheid.

Mr. Ramaphosa also acknowledged that the strike was "about a lot more than wage," and that if the union won, the victory would have major political implications.

"To the government, we represent a constituency that is part and parcel of the liberation movement in this country," he said. "There is a lot of fear and trepidation in

government, I think, about the outcome."

A substantial union victory, confirming the mine workers' fast-growing strength in the country's most important industry, would encourage other black labor unions and their allies in the United Democratic Front, a coalition of anti-apartheid groups, which has been hit hard in the past year by the government's state of emergency.

"With so many of our leaders detained," a United Democratic Front leader said recently, "trade union men like Cyril Ramaphosa are moving to the fore."

Mr. Ramaphosa, a lawyer who is 34, came to the labor movement

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in 1976 after he was injured in the fighting. He called on the union to resume the talks on reducing violence that broke off last week.

Hendrickse Quits Cabinet

The only South African cabinet member of mixed race, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, announced Monday that he was quitting the government and accused President Frits W. Botha of insensitivity. Reuters reported from Cape Town.

Mr. Hendrickse, a minister without portfolio, told the House of Representatives, a junior parliamentary chamber that Mr. Botha set up in 1984 for people classified as colored, or mixed race, that Mr. Botha's attacks had prompted his resignation.

Reading from a letter to Mr. Botha, Mr. Hendrickse said: "It is obvious that you are not prepared or willing to acknowledge the perceptions and feelings of others if these perceptions are not in line with your own."

His departure leaves only one nonwhite, Amichand Rabbanji, in the cabinet.

Mr. Botha has frequently castigated Mr. Hendrickse for criticizing apartheid laws and government crackdowns on black unrest, saying that the minister was obliged as a member of the cabinet to support the government line.

Mr. Hendrickse was forced to apologize to Mr. Botha last year after he defied apartheid laws by swimming at a whites-only beach.

It would also sharply limit the right of either side to send a team of inspectors on short notice to the site of a suspected treaty violation on the other's territory, a procedure the Reagan administration has long demanded in response to alleged Soviet violations of previous arms treaties.

U.S. officials said the principal reason for the shift, which will be disclosed to the Russians at a special negotiating session Tuesday morning, was opposition from U.S. intelligence agencies and European allies to Soviet inspection of sensitive Western military facilities.

A secondary reason is the Soviet agreement in July to give up medium- and shorter-range missiles on a global basis, not just in Western Europe. U.S. officials said that this decision would make it harder for the Russians to deploy covert missile forces because associated missile assembly and maintenance facilities would be destroyed.

The U.S. shift comes at a time when the Soviet Union, in a reversal

U.S. to Seek Tight Curb On Missile Inspections

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, retreating from a main tenet of its arms control policy, will propose Tuesday that on-site inspections be sharply limited under a superpower treaty restricting medium- and shorter-range missiles, U.S. officials said Monday.

The proposal, which was approved by President Ronald Reagan over the weekend and sent to American negotiators at the arms negotiations in Geneva, would reiterate previous U.S. demands for continuous inspection of Soviet missile plants, the officials said.

It would also sharply limit the right of either side to send a team of inspectors on short notice to the site of a suspected treaty violation on the other's territory, a procedure the Reagan administration has long demanded in response to alleged Soviet violations of previous arms treaties.

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Unharmed by Crises, Gandhi Survives in Solitude

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has survived his biggest political crisis since taking office in 1984, but he continues to be seen as an enigmatic politician whom many Indians do not trust or even know very well.

According to opinion polls, most of those who were aware of a recent military-contract scandal believed that Mr. Gandhi's friends and associates were involved in kickbacks, although no evidence has come to light. Many voters were found to believe that the prime minister may have received kickbacks himself.

In addition, those who follow politics closely say they are mystified about why Mr. Gandhi has failed to retain a consistent set of advisers.

Mr. Gandhi has changed his cabinet a dozen times, and another major reorganization is expected soon.

Also, several close advisers have either quit or been forced from office. Even some close friends are said to have fallen from the prime minister's good graces amid talk of scandal.

The U.S. shift comes at a time when the Soviet Union, in a reversal

of one of the prime minister's associates said that Mr. Gandhi, aloof by nature, is an increasingly solitary man because of these disappointments.

Mr. Gandhi lately has sought to revive his political fortunes by visiting remote areas of the country and speaking to rural folk.

Still, rumors that Mr. Gandhi had a secret Swiss bank account became so fierce in the capital that he was forced to address the matter in Parliament.

"I categorically declare, in this highest forum of India's democracy, that neither I nor any member of my family, nor any close relative of mine, has received any consideration in these transactions," he said in an extraordinary statement last month. "That is the truth."

Aides to the prime minister argue that the worst is over. They point to a recent poll of 10,000 Indians showing that he would be re-elected by a comfortable margin today.

But the poll, sponsored by India Today magazine and MARG, an opinion research organization, also gave him mixed ratings, at best, on his performance and integrity.

In his first year in office, in 1983, Mr. Gandhi was considered a popular, "clean" leader, widely acclaimed for

his conciliatory approach and willingness to label the political system as inefficient and dishonest.

Two years later, rising dissatisfaction over sectarian violence and the economy have taken a toll, as have charges of kickbacks in military contracts. So far, no recipients of such payments have been traced.

Behind the scenes, Mr. Gandhi faced growing dissatisfaction from longtime leaders of the ruling Congress (I) Party, and that dissatisfaction came to a boil when the party lost a string of local elections this year. The defeats touched off what his aides acknowledged to have been a genuine crisis.

It began when Zail Singh, the president at the time and a long-time family ally, charged that the prime minister had snubbed him. The subsequent rift between the two coincided with a furor over the handling of the kickback charges.

Instead of moving to uncover the scandal, Mr. Gandhi dismissed his popular defense minister, V.P. Singh, who then allied himself with the president, who is not a relative.

In July, it was disclosed that another former cabinet

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Is That Madonna on the Screen?

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the evening of Aug. 6, approximately 10,000 people crowded into the lower section of Times Square to watch the arrival of Madonna for the premiere of her film, "Who's That Girl."

The next day, at noon, at the first regularly scheduled performance of the film at the 1,151-seat Ziegfeld Theater, there were fewer than 60 people in the house when the show began.

In this age of electronically enhanced personality, fame may be fleeting, but it does not disappear overnight. It took Tiny Tim more than a decade to fade away, and the Sex Pistols a couple of years.

Madonna was as big an attraction on Friday noon as she had been on Thursday evening — and as she currently is on her sellout European tour — but, apparently, her stardom on records, in music videos, in concert and as a free show in Times Square is not translating to the box office of movie theaters.

With its usual bluntness, *Variety* magazine stated the facts: "Who's That Girl" is "a loser."

Ever since she came on the music scene three years ago, there has been a certain amount of

hype surrounding the ascent of Madonna — actually Madonna Louise Veronique Ciccone from Bay City, Michigan — to the top of the record charts.

The voice is small, the musicianship not superb and the personality a kind of electronically enhanced variation on those of other people.

Yet, that was then and this is now, when Madonna, the singer and knockout music-video performer and now movie actress, has developed a public personality that is decidedly and wittily her own. Largely through the sexy and parodic music videos directed by Mary Lambert, and through Susan Seidelman's "Desperately Seeking Susan," her first theatrical feature, Madonna has shaped up as a character in her own right.

She is a knowing, shrewd, pragmatic young woman — a performer of invigorating energy who still looks a lot like Marilyn Monroe, even with short hair, but who has much more in common with the enthusiastic, unembarrassed, comic tartness of Jean Harlow in the 1930s.

Little of this would you be able to guess from "Who's That Girl," which is halfway over.

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Madonna as a prison parolee in her most recent film, "Who's That Girl."

Rightists Still Incite Fear in Argentina

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — A prominent financier disappears in Argentina. More than \$1 million is paid as ransom but he is not returned. Although police investigators implicate several army intelligence agents in the crime, the case remains open more than two years later.

For the administration of President Raúl Alfonsín, the failure to solve the July 1985 abduction of Osvaldo Sívori, a banker and real-estate investor, stands out as the embarrassing and troubling symbol of the government's impotence against extreme rightist squads that still operate in Argentina.

These rogue groups, described by government officials as vestiges of military rule and composed of former and current agents of the military intelligence and police services, continue to kidnap, bomb, steal and threaten.

Within the past two months, they have been accused of robbing the tomb of Juan Perón, the former Argentine president, and of bombing more than a score of offices of political parties as well as houses of judges and military personnel loyal to the government.

Their aim, officials say, is to promote a climate of fear and instability to make Argentine democracy

restored three and a half years ago, look too weak to protect the public.

While the attacks have struck at only a small sector of society, and while few have left casualties, the violence has unnerved a country psychologically scarred by the terrorism of the 1970s. Public opinion surveys indicate that while most Argentines perceive little personal danger, a collective sense of insecurity lingers.

Similar anxieties, although much more acute, prompted the armed forces to overthrow the constitutional authorities in 1976. Military commanders then conducted a campaign of kidnapping, torture and murder aimed at eliminating not just leftist insurgents but most dissent.

Since the military relinquished power in 1983, Mr. Alfonsín and his aides have been unable to remove all anti-democratic forces from sensitive state jobs, particularly in the military-intelligence services.

Interior Minister Antonio Tríbocci complained in July about "enemies from within" and called the security issue "the most vulnerable aspect of the transition" from military dictatorship to democracy.

Circumstantial evidence points to the ultra-right as the source of the problem. In June, for instance,

See FEAR, Page 6

In Democrats' Debate, Dukakis Comes Across As Early Front-Runner

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — A televised debate among seven Democratic presidential hopefuls here has produced something that no candidate previously had been able to claim: a consensus for an early front-runner.

This front-runner is Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, and his status was affirmed in the backhanded manner typical of such debates: He was the candidate the others were most eager to attack.

Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee led the others Sunday in accusing Mr. Dukakis of speaking in generalities, of bringing a regional perspective to economic policy issues that ignored the plight of farm and oil areas, and of basing his budget deficit reduction proposal on grossly inflated estimates of how much revenue could be raised through a tax amnesty and an aggressive new collection policy.

The other participants were former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois. Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, who will decide next month whether to join the race, was not invited because she did not have the polling support or the declared candidacy required by the sponsors of the debate.

"I enjoyed it," said Mr. Dukakis, who refrained from returning his opponents' fire both during and after the two-hour debate, which was sponsored by the Iowa Broadcast News Association. It was the second televised debate in which the seven candidates have participated.

"I guess we're gaining," said his national political director, Paul Tully. "We seem to be of interest to a whole lot of people."

Most of the differences between Mr. Gore and Mr. Dukakis were more tactical than ideological. Nevertheless, as the other candidates seemed to realize, Mr. Gore had found a way to separate himself from the field and wrap the debate around himself.

"If I get to 52 percent in New Hampshire, will you start attacking me like you have Mike Dukakis today?" Mr. Gephardt kidded Mr. Gore near the end of the debate.

Mr. Gephardt, Mr. Simon and Mr. Biden took more indirect jabs at Mr. Dukakis after he called for aggressive tax collection.

Mr. Dukakis talked of pursuing \$10 billion a year in uncollected revenues. Mr. Biden ridiculed that figure and said a more realistic projection from increased tax enforcement would be \$2 billion. Both men characterized the Dukakis perspective as "regional" because he is from a state whose prosperity has been fueled by increased military spending and, his opponents said, he does not understand the economic suffering of the Midwest.

In fact, there were virtually no ideological differences on economic and agricultural policy among the seven candidates.

Mr. Jackson, who did not join the fray against Mr. Dukakis, drew the spotlight with his oratorical flourishes.

During his opening statement, Mr. Jackson asked how many people in the audience owned video cassette recorders, or VCRs. Many hands went up.

"Not one VCR is made by an American company," Mr. Jackson then said.

"Now, how many of you personally own an MX missile?" he continued. "My point is, we're making more of what the world needs less of."

Mr. Jackson said the "dominant issue of our day is economic violence," and he faulted the "multinational barabadas" for exporting jobs and destroying small businesses.

Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, his arms spread, at a debate in Iowa with fellow Democratic presidential candidates. From left, Senator Albert Gore Jr., Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois.

Photo: Charles Nelson/Associated Press

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

High-Stake Trade Talks

Negotiators for the United States and Canada will sit down this week to begin drafting an agreement for free trade. It is a tremendous venture—and risky, in political terms, with high stakes for both countries. Very little attention is devoted to it in the United States, but in Canada the prospect of open trade touches the deepest and most sensitive questions of Canadian nationality and Canada's relations with its huge neighbor. This drive for a free-trade agreement has already gone far enough that, if it now collapses, it will be followed by a time of anger, suspicion and tension between two countries that collaborate on their great mutual profit in the largest flow of trade across any border in the world.

The talks have been going on for more than a year, and the agreement must go to Congress by Oct. 5. Sometime next winter Congress will then vote on it under fast-track rules that prohibit amendments. On the U.S. side, most of the opposition so far has come from narrow interests that are unlikely to pose any fatal threat. The doubts are more serious in Canada.

One issue is the treatment of the subsidies that are stashed through both economies. Another is the procedure for reconciling disputes over unfair trading, including the use of those subsidies. What happens when a sub-

dized product from one country has unsubsidized competitors in the other? Many Canadian businessmen accuse U.S. industries of using the infinitely complex U.S. trade laws to harass and impede imports. One thing that the Canadians want is a free-trade agreement that is insurance against the harassment and endless litigation that is Nicaragua.

The Arias peace plan requires the Sandinistas to open their political system, which will be painful and divisive, and may sorely tempt them to cheat. Their credibility will be on the line. The United States is being called on to change not the character of its system but merely an aspect of its foreign policy—to test the possibility of softening, rather than ending, Sandinist rule. Distasteful as this may be for Reaganites, it is not beyond a mature great power. The administration, however, or a part of it, is being a bit peevish and childish.

It begins its new engagement with regional diplomacy by getting rid of Philip Habib, the U.S. diplomat best situated to help the president accomplish the purpose he now says he has embraced. He resigned, moreover, because of pressure from the Republican right wing, pressure to which standard Ronald Reagan submitted without any evident recognition of the damage he was doing to his credibility.

That leaves Mr. Reagan without

the major personality he ideally would want to have at hand in order to pursue any serious initiative. Secretary of State George Shultz has a full plate, and, by failing to get the president to retain Mr. Habib, has lost an important battle. Mr. Shultz's Latin America aide, Elliott Abrams, lacks the requisite standing.

Beyond personalities lies a question to which even the best-informed Latin Americans are seeking an answer. Queso in the knowledge that their fate is at the mercy of American political whims, they ask whether the United States is now going to work with President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica on the plan that the five Central American states accepted in Guatemala earlier this month, or whether the United States, by a too-rig insistence on some of its own standards or simply by a subtle diminution of energy at key passages, is going to undermine it.

The Arias plan accepted in Guatemala improved on earlier drafts but is not complete and has many loopholes to be plugged, especially on the security side. Certainly, it is not self-implementing. And part of the implementation will fail to government ministers who may be political rivals of their presidents and to bureaucratic generals with their own agendas. To overcome the inevitable stickiness, there must be a sustained high-level thrust in Washington: leadership. Instead, Mr. Reagan takes Mr. Habib out of the limelight in a crucial inning, allows self-serving statements (by Vice President George Bush) and reguard battles (by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger) from lieutenants so inclined, and gives the impression to the hemisphere that he may be sabotaging the best hope of the decade.

Removing the rules for engineering new forms of life is not a prudent answer, nor is paralyzing the engineers. The rate and risks of progress are matters for society to decide.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Life Design, by the Rules

"I'm expressing civil disobedience. We can sit and talk about Dutch elm disease, or we can do something about it." So says Gary Strobel, a plant biologist at Montana State University, after injecting genetically altered bacteria into elm trees without federal permission. The present rules, he says, are "almost ludicrous." A pamphlet from the prestigious National Academy of Sciences comes close to saying the same thing.

Are they right? Is society unreasonably holding back genetic engineering miracles that could vastly benefit humanity? No. Prudent oversight remains much in order. But there is a case for relaxing the rules more quickly as experience is gained.

When biologists seek to study grasshopper nerve genes by inserting them into bacteria, the U.S. Department of Agriculture classifies the bacteria as pests just because grasshoppers are. That kind of restriction is ill considered: there's no way such bacteria could sprout wings like locusts. But there is good reason to review most genetically engineered organisms before releasing them into the environment. Grafting an insect-killing gene into a common soil bacterium, as Monsanto has done, is a fine idea for a non-chemical pesticide. But the Environmental Protection Agency was right to wonder how that might affect earthworms or honey bee grubs, and to ask for safety tests, as it does for conventional pesticides.

Even minute genetic changes, like enhancing a bacterium's production of a chemical it makes anyway, may still merit review if they increase its chances of survival. Mr. Strobel increased a bacterium's production of an antibiotic that kills the fungus of Dutch elm disease. What got in his way was not bureaucratic red tape but his own indolence. "I did what I did to save a year and perhaps to draw attention to the fact that we have to be a little more careful in terms of the restrictions we impose," Mr. Strobel asserts. But he neglected to seek permission, which could have

been granted in less than three months, until late in the growing season, then portrayed his oversight as an act of civil resistance in the tradition of Thoreau.

The recent National Academy of Sciences pamphlet argues that an organism modified with new genes is not novel but "is like a breeder's new variety of flower." Either that or such changes are unexpected and detrimental, in which case the organisms are likely to die out anyway. The document argues so strongly for less regulation of genetically engineered organisms as to imply they require no special attention.

That impatience with the present regulatory mechanisms is an one-sided as Mr. Strobel's. Some of the impatience is understandable. The Environmental Protection Agency has been slow in relaxing its rules as new knowledge is gained. Justifiable proposals to exempt wide categories of experiment from review have not been acted on. Some experiments have been entangled in legal reviews for three years. Still, these are flaws of inexperience in an otherwise prudent regulatory scheme.

Many projects call for adding a specific gene to an organism already in the environment. As the academy's panel argues, most such organisms will behave as predicted. The regulations should be updated to reflect that. There's no reason to assume that every altered bacterium will run riot like the Andromeda strain of Michael Crichton's novel. But even a single gene change might in some cases cause major changes in an organism's behavior, like a new surface receptor that enabled a bacterium to colonize different plants. Researchers will soon start adding larger bits of genetic material, some not entirely defined. That's all the more reason to maintain some review.

Removing the rules for engineering new forms of life is not a prudent answer, nor is paralyzing the engineers. The rate and risks of progress are matters for society to decide.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Calm Voice on AIDS

AIDS is plainly a special problem in hospitals. The disease is transmitted through blood and other body fluids with which hospital workers routinely come in contact. Three workers in the United States are now known to have been infected through such contact. No hospital wants to shrink from the sick, but every hospital wants to protect its staff. What to do?

One answer that quickly occurs is to test every entering patient, the better to know where the risk lies. There are problems with this. Not every infected person will yet test positive, and an assortment of difficult issues arises when a person does. Public health authorities also fear that a checkpoint at the hospital door might deter people from seeking needed treatment and drive that part of the population at risk underground. Thus the Centers for Disease Control have said that the best approach is to act as if every entering patient has AIDS and to adopt "universal blood and body-fluid precautions."

But hospitals will test — many already are — so now the CDC also has issued guidelines as to how this can properly be done. The rules are both sensible and humane. The CDC says the decision should be left to individual hospitals if not individual doctors. It says tests should be given only with the consent of the patient; the patient should be told of the results, and those found to be infected should be carefully counseled. It calls for "confidentiality safeguards . . . to limit knowledge of test results to those directly involved in the care of infected patients or as required by law." And, above all, it lays on hospitals that set up a testing program the burden of "assuring that identification of infected patients will not result in denial of needed care or provision of suboptimal care." A two-tier system of care in which to some extent AIDS patients might be written off is in some ways the most horrible prospect of all.

AIDS, more than any disease in recent memory, confronts society not just with medical but with philosophical questions. The hardest of these have to do with the balancing of the rights and needs of the sick against the rights and needs of the society at large. Because there is no cure and because of the ways it is mostly transmitted, AIDS has provoked an unusual share of panicky and demagogic responses. The CDC has calmly resisted both. It is walking a difficult line, and so far is doing it well.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The Reaganites' Gauziness Has Put Them in a Bind

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The decline of the Reagan administration's Central America policy is best measured by the fact that the United States is having to deal with a greater problem than the harassment and endless litigation that is Nicaragua.

The Arias peace plan requires the Sandinistas to open their political system, which will be painful and divisive, and may sorely tempt them to cheat. Their credibility will be on the line. The United States is being called on to change not the character of its system but merely an aspect of its foreign policy — to test the possibility of softening, rather than ending, Sandinist rule.

Distasteful as this may be for Reaganites, it is not beyond a mature great power. The administration, however, or a part of it, is being a bit peevish and childish.

It begins its new engagement with regional diplomacy by getting rid of Philip Habib, the U.S. diplomat best situated to help the president accomplish the purpose he now says he has embraced. He resigned, moreover, because of pressure from the Republican right wing, pressure to which standard Ronald Reagan submitted without any evident recognition of the damage he was doing to his credibility.

That leaves Mr. Reagan without

the major personality he ideally would want to have at hand in order to pursue any serious initiative. Secretary of State George Shultz has a full plate, and, by failing to get the president to retain Mr. Habib, has lost an important battle. Mr. Shultz's Latin America aide, Elliott Abrams, lacks the requisite standing.

Beyond personalities lies a question to which even the best-informed Latin Americans are seeking an answer. Queso in the knowledge that their fate is at the mercy of American political whims, they ask whether the United States is now going to work with President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica on the plan that the five Central American states accepted in Guatemala earlier this month, or whether the United States, by a too-rig insistence on some of its own standards or simply by a subtle diminution of energy at key passages, is going to undermine it.

The Arias plan accepted in Guatemala improved on earlier drafts but is not complete and has many loopholes to be plugged, especially on the security side. Certainly, it is not self-implementing. And part of the implementation will fail to government ministers who may be political rivals of their presidents and to bureaucratic generals with their own agendas. To overcome the inevitable stickiness, there must be a sustained high-level thrust in Washington: leadership. Instead, Mr. Reagan takes Mr. Habib out of the limelight in a crucial inning, allows self-serving statements (by Vice President George Bush) and reguard battles (by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger) from lieutenants so inclined, and gives the impression to the hemisphere that he may be sabotaging the best hope of the decade.

Second, and more concretely, the agreement is indeed one-sided. Its demands of the Sandinists are either irrelevant or open-ended, difficult if not impossible to verify and exceedingly tough to enforce: national reconciliation, "best efforts for a cease-fire" and an end to Sandinist support for insurgents in El Salvador. But the concession by the United States is simple and precise: a halt in aid to the contras. If it does, the contra are through, and the White House dream of ousting Mr. Ortega before President Ronald Reagan leaves office is shattered. If aid continues, the United States appears to be the party responsible for the peace agreement's failure.

The agreement's broader impact is to formalize the most important diplomatic event to take place in Central America in recent years: Costa Rica's, and to a lesser extent Guatemala's, changing sides in the region's confrontations. Instead of tolerating anti-Sandinist rebels operating in its territory and opposing other peace initiatives, Costa Rica has emphasized its opposition to continued U.S. aid to the contra over any other aspect of the regional conflict. Mr. Ortega is left with Honduras and El Salvador as his only allies in Central America, outvoted and outnumbered by their three neighbors.

Finally, the agreement took the United States at its word, and called it bluff. By tacitly accepting the symmetry that the Reagan administration has always tried to establish between Nicaragua and El Salvador, between Salvador's insurgents and the contra, between U.S. aid to the latter

OPINION



President Ortega, there's a man out here with a cake and a bible.

Central America Called a Bluff, Turned a Corner

By Jorge Castaneda

MEXICO CITY — Under almost any interpretation, the peace agreement signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala represents a major setback for U.S. policy in the region. First, by signing an agreement with President Daniel Ortega, by negotiating with him, by not questioning his status or the way he reached power, the other Central American nations finally came around to considering the Nicaraguan revolution as an irreversible, although amenable, fact of life.

Second, and more concretely, the agreement is indeed one-sided. Its demands of the Sandinists are either irrelevant or open-ended, difficult if not impossible to verify and exceedingly tough to enforce: national reconciliation, "best efforts for a cease-fire" and an end to Sandinist support for insurgents in El Salvador. But the concession by the United States is simple and precise: a halt in aid to the contra. If it does, the contra are through, and the White House dream of ousting Mr. Ortega before President Ronald Reagan leaves office is shattered. If aid continues, the United States appears to be the party responsible for the peace agreement's failure.

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Finally, the agreement took the United States at its word, and called it bluff. By tacitly accepting the symmetry that the Reagan administration has always tried to establish between Nicaragua and El Salvador, between Salvador's insurgents and the contra, between U.S. aid to the latter

and Nicaraguan support for the former, the peace plan underlined the weakest plank in the U.S. platform: The fact is that there is no such symmetry. The guerrillas in El Salvador can survive without Sandinist support, but the contra cannot continue their struggle without U.S. aid.

Moreover, the Salvadoran rebels have been accepted by the government of President José Napoleón Duarte as valid negotiators — there have been two public meetings and a high number of private prisoner exchanges between the two sides since 1984 — with whom discussions are not only inevitable but desirable. But the Sandinists will not negotiate with the contra and cannot be forced to do so.

Until the meeting in Guatemala, and as recently as the State Department's reaction to the Sandinists' latest request for direct talks between the United States and Nicaragua, the Reagan administration had stressed the need for a regional framework for any negotiation. It had maintained that Nicaragua had to reach an agreement with its neighbors. Now that Managua has done so, Mr. Reagan and his advisers have been obliged to backtrack, making their support for the regional compact conditional on its compatibility with U.S. interest.

Mr. Reagan's Central American policy is in shambles largely because no one wants to side with a loser. Nicaragua's neighbors have realized that, long after this president of the United States has retired, they will still have to cope with the Sandinists. They obviously believe they can get a better deal now than later. The United States, too, could obtain a more advantageous version of coexistence with the Sandinists now than after 1988. But it would mean accepting that they are in Managua to stay, and that seems to be more than Mr. Reagan can resign himself to do.

The writer, a graduate professor of political science at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

It's a Big Deal, Especially So for Black Americans

By Hal Logen

years ago by TLC Group L.P. Mr. Lewis's acquisition to benefit black managers in other industries. He pointed out that Mr. Lewis plans to retain the existing management of Beatrice in place, just as he did at the McCall Paster Co., which he bought for \$24.5 million in 1984.

Mr. Lewis's ownership of Beatrice's international operations would not have any immediate impact on the family, education, drug or crime problems of the ghetto communities that foster in every U.S. city. It would not help black police officers, firefighters or factory workers obtain promotions or to keep their jobs in the face of layoffs. It would not transform black accountants or lawyers into partners in the firms that employ them.

To appreciate the meaning for black Americans in Mr. Lewis's triumph is to realize, first, that even those blacks who seem most successful and well-integrated often confront racially-based skepticism and doubt in their professional lives.

It "does a lot for me," said James Norton, a managing partner at UNC Ventures, a Boston-based black venture capital and investment banking operation. "When I go in to do a 10- or 20- or 30-million-dollar deal, it strengthens my hand. It says to the people on the other side of the table that black folks can get things done."

It's a wonderful financial story, of how an investment of \$1 million three

years ago by TLC Group L.P. Mr. Lewis's acquisition to benefit black managers in other industries. He pointed out that Mr. Lewis plans to retain the existing management of Beatrice in place, just as he did at the McCall Paster Co., which he bought for \$24.5 million in 1984.

After receiving \$19 million

OPINION

Bork Still Wielded the Axe In Watergate's 'Massacre'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The nomination to the U.S. Court of Appeals, he said he had dealt with them at once, the day after the massacre, at a meeting with Mr. Cox's deputy, Henry Ruth Jr., and others.

"I told them I wanted them to continue as before with their investigations and with their prosecutions," he said. "that they would have complete independence and that I would grant that independence, including their right to go to court to get the White House tapes or any other evidence they wanted."

The record does not support that statement.

On the next working day, Oct. 23, Mr. Bork issued an order retroactive to Oct. 21. It said: "This order abolishes the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force. The functions of that office revert to the criminal division." It was the criminal division of the Justice Department whose bungled inquiry led to the call for a special prosecutor in the first place.

Mr. Ruth's recollection of the meeting mentioned by Mr. Bork is in accord with the record. In a conversation last week, he said that Mr. Bork told him and a colleague to brief the head of the criminal division, Henry Petersen, who would make decisions on whether to prosecute.

"No," Mr. Ruth said, "he didn't guarantee our independence... As to whether we would run into barriers if we subpoenaed the tapes, nobody knew the answer that evening. All that was done after the firestorm."

Public outrage forced Mr. Nixon to back down. On the afternoon of Oct. 23 his lawyers amazed the court by saying he

**ABROAD AT HOME**

views, there are matters that must concern the Senate and the public.

The first is a matter of history: his role in the Watergate affair. It is not history in a dusty sense. What he did then matters now, in fact and law.

Everyone remembers that Mr. Bork dismissed Archibald Cox as Watergate special prosecutor. It was Saturday, Oct. 20, 1973: the Saturday night massacre.

President Richard Nixon wanted Mr. Cox out because he had subpoenaed White House tapes — the tapes that eventually sank Mr. Nixon. The attorney general and his deputy refused to carry out the president's order to fire Mr. Cox. Mr. Bork, the U.S. solicitor general, became acting attorney general and did so.

The crucial questions arose immediately afterward. Would the Office of Special Prosecutor continue? Would the subpoenas for the tapes be pressed? Those were the questions that aroused the country and brought a firestorm of public outrage down on the White House.

What was Mr. Bork's role on those questions? In 1982, at a hearing on his

nomination to the U.S. Court of Appeals, he said he had dealt with them at once, the day after the massacre, at a meeting with Mr. Cox's deputy, Henry Ruth Jr., and others.

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That version of history contradicts not only the record, but Mr. Bork's well-known views, then and now. He

agreed to dismiss Mr. Cox because he thought the president had the power to remove a special prosecutor for subpoenaing his tapes. Indeed, he thought, as he later testified, that the idea of a special prosecutor independent of the president was unconstitutional.

In Mr. Bork's view, presidential power was so great that it overrode a Justice Department regulation providing that the Watergate prosecutor "will not be removed except for extraordinary improprieties." A respected federal judge, Gerhard Gesell, held that the regulation had the force of law and that Mr. Bork's firing of Archibald Cox "was therefore illegal."

Mr. Bork was not part of the Watergate cover-up — no one thinks that. But his views of presidential power made him insensitive to the moral and constitutional challenge that Watergate presented. In a prospective Supreme Court justice that view is highly relevant.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**The Iran-Contra Affair: A Blot on America or Just a Bore?**

Many Europeans, including myself, watched the small-screen antics of the "Right Honorable" Oliver North in horror, bewildered amusement, or both.

Before he hit the big screen, a lot of additional damage will have been done to the credibility and reputation of America, yet he presents himself as "God's gift" to the country. Thanks to the press and the common sense of most U.S. citizens, America has not been taken over by a bunch of short-sighted, amateurish political extremists. But it has become the target of widespread international scorn.

U.S. officials were shocked to learn from a recent poll that Mr. Gorbachev is a more popular figure among the Europeans, and much more credible than Mr. Reagan. Is this really so surprising?

MICHELE POULIART.
Antwerp, Belgium

I find it remarkable that Jim Headland, in "They Think the Systems Are Alike" (Aug. 10), by reading *The Washington Quarterly* on a plane between Thessaloniki and Moscow, is able to conclude that "North & Co.," alias the "Iran-contra gang" have wrought "great damage abroad." The people I have talked to in both Italy and France either have never heard of the

affair, don't give a damn about it, or think it was a pretty clever idea.

PHILIP E. NEWMAN.
Puget-Ville, France

Regarding Michael Norman's column "Listening to His Testify, the Colonel Frightened Me" (July 28). So what is new? There have always been frightened men (Chamberlain, Petain, Quisling, et al) cowering and collaborating as tyrants overrun the world. Thank God there have been men like Colonel North willing to fight for America and freedom.

W.C. GARDNER.
Jatara.

One would never know from reading your newspaper — its editorials in particular — that there are millions of Americans who chose this president and this administration.

B. CLAUDE.
London.

As a former U.S. Marine Corps officer and veteran of two wars, I was appalled by the testimony and smart-aleck attitude of Colonel North during the congressional hearings. The new commandant of the U.S. Marine

Corps, General Alfred Gray, recently informed a group of marine officers that marine embassy guards "work for me." Colonel North, presumably, also works for him. If Colonel North's "limited immunity" status permits, General Gray could begin his program to improve the corps by slapping a general court-martial on the colonel for the crimes he committed.

ROBERT B. ASPREY.
Sotogrande, Spain.

The 13 letters to the editor published in your Aug. 5 edition are evidence of the great success of your anti-Reagan indoctrination campaign directed toward American expatriates.

PIERRE DUMAS.
Paris.

Louis Brandeis, before he was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court, said in 1915 that "control is exercised . . . to an extraordinary degree by the existence of a great power whom people believe and usually have reason to believe, would be pleased or displeased with the adoption or rejection of a given course. Great powers . . . control without issuing orders. Future presidents must instruct subordi-

nates that they have no right to break the law in anticipation of presidential wishes.

CHARLES BRADY.
Berlin.

The "fallout" from Colonel North's television performances has had one positive effect. It has singled out those Americans, enchanted by Colonel North, that one could call "Ollies." An "Ollie" most likely cannot point to Iran or Nicaragua on the map. The epitome of the "Ollie"? Ronald Reagan.

NIKOS RAPTIS.
Halandi, Greece.

Aside from an almost universal boredom in Europe over the Iran-contra affair, America's best and most loyal friends abroad feel unhappy about Americans behaving like political lemmings, as they have all too often in the past. Britain, without a similar history of washing its dirty linen in public, seems now to be indulging in the same sort of domestic, political masochism. Our media continue, ad nauseum, to seek to exploit the attempts of a former intelligence agent to publish his memoirs, in betrayal of an oath of confidentiality he took when he joined the service.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union pursues an arms control policy that is de-

Guidelines for Sorting Out High-Grade Lies

By Martin E. Marty

CHICAGO — As the Year of the Lies begins to fade, the casualties — an entire U.S. public — are judging the effects of deception. Lying goes on all the time, but in 1987 people as different as the Reverend Jim Bakker, an evangelist; Gary Hart, a presidential candidate; Joe Niekro, a baseball pitcher; and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, a former National Security Council aide, made the living of lies. It is telling of lies a prime time topic.

All lying creates victims as well as problems for victims. "Don't lie!" is

by voters with still higher-level responsibilities in pursuit of noble causes.

Sickness complicates; it does not dissolve moral seriousness. A classic argument against absolutism was the case of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the Christian theologian and victim of Hitler. He knew the need to lie to the Nazis, in order to protect lives and try to bring down the regime. "It is only the cynic," he wrote while in prison, "who claims 'to speak the truth' at all times and in all places to all men in the same way," but who therefore "in fact, does nothing but a lifeless image of the truth."

The attempt to find a way through Higher Cause debates begins with the simple word "game." War and spying, for example, are dreadful and deadly games built on deception, games played with their own despicable necessary rules. The game of trust among civilians, however, can at least theoretically continue. Had Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter deceived the enemy and not the president, Congress and the public, we would be less troubled.

Second, a climate of fanaticism breeds the lie for the Higher Cause. Considering the lonely and secretive Halls and Norths and Poindexters, one wishes there had been a friend who could have reached deep into the Puritan tradition for a singeing line. Oliver Cromwell said it: "I beseech you, in the bowels of Christ, think it possible you may be mistaken."

Finally, the public can raise the price against deceivers to force them to think through their Higher Causes.

Sisela Bok, in her thoughtful book "Lying," ponders what Plato called the "high-minded" or "noble lie." Rulers in Plato's time and since have admitted to lying "for the public good." Some even claimed and claim that those who govern have a right to lie. Mrs. Bok, however, urges: Always think first of the perspective of the deceived. Lies for the public good are most dangerous because the stakes are so high, the victims so many, the examples they offer so demoralizing.

Do Americans choose to live in a nation where elected officials, or their appointees, feel free to decide when they can lie at the public expense? Mrs. Bok seems to be almost totally ignored.

SIR FREDERIC BENNETT.
London.

What amazes me is that people should be worried about Colonel North lying. Admiral Poindexter lying and President Reagan lying. Why be surprised about it? Those Americans who have tried to live up to their country's professed ideals of equality, freedom and human rights — men such as Paul Robeson — have not become national heroes. Instead they have been hounded into obscurity. The rich and powerful rule in the United States, and are willing to go to any ends to stay in power. What they and the rest of the world need to see is that the "evil" they perceive, especially where the Sandinistas are concerned, is nothing compared to the evil they are willing to perpetrate to eliminate that so-called evil.

That we are in Britain a government and a prime minister who supports the Reagan administration and all that it stands for is to our shame.

F.A. MATHEWS.
Bridport, England.

The real tragedy of Colonel North is that he was born in the wrong place and the wrong time. Drake, Hawkins, Morgan were all "privateers" preying on the "Spanish Main" (same territory, Central America). They attacked and sank Spanish ships and seized their cargoes of gold, but they were never part of the British Navy, and if they were captured, Queen Elizabeth I could say that she had never heard of them.

Colonel North has undeniable courage, ambition and faith in the rightness of his actions. But given the times, his loyalty to the president and his belief that the end justified the means brought shame rather than glory to the government of the United States. Only one nagging thought: What if it had worked?

MELANIE PFLAUM.
Jávea, Spain.

There can be no final protection against fanatics who pit their devotion to the Higher Cause. Yet there are some safeguards against permitting the circumstances to develop that make deception and lying acceptable and casual. The current debate about the height of various causes and the classes of various lies already leaves Americans better off.

Those who were insulted, offended or outraged by the Iran-contra lies can rescue something from the whole affair precisely through such debate and through an insistence that attention be paid to which high-stake games are being played.

The writer, a professor at the University of Chicago, is senior editor of *Christian Century* magazine. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

GENERAL NEWS**U.S. Agency Takes First Legal Action Against Employers of Illegal Aliens**

By Peter Appleboim
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Immigration officials have begun issuing the first citations to employers who continue to hire illegal aliens, ushering in the most lasting and difficult part of the new U.S. immigration law.

In beginning to enforce the law, the U.S. government is embarking on a program that has been used with extremely mixed results in some states and throughout the world.

Despite widespread doubts, the program constitutes the nation's most concerted effort to curb illegal immigration, by denying aliens employment.

"It's difficult to implement these kinds of programs," said David Simcox, director of the Center for Immigration Studies in Washington. "It's very difficult when you have seven million employers and 700 investigators. It's going to be a long learning period."

The penalties on employers constitute a key part of a program that also offers amnesty or legal status to several million aliens who have lived in the United States continuously since before Jan. 1, 1982.

The sanctions went into effect when President Ronald Reagan signed the Immigration Reform and Control Act in November. Immigration officials have used the time since to prepare for enforcement by educating employers, hiring personnel, developing enforcement strategies and distributing forms to employers.

Starting with California in 1971, 12 states have passed laws that include fines for employers who hire illegal aliens. But few have any enforcement mechanism and none are credited with having an appreciable impact on the problem. Despite the California law, the state is home to almost 50 percent of the illegal aliens in the United States.

In other countries that have tried sanctions, the record is uneven and subject to dispute.

A 1982 report by the congressional General Accounting Office on similar programs in 19 countries and Hong Kong concluded that sanctions had not been an effective deterrent to illegal employment.

In a 1985 report, the agency found some evidence of successful programs but still presented a very mixed picture. The report noted that in Hong Kong, for example, harsh fines and aggressive enforcement by numerous government agencies seemed to have brought about a decrease in the number of aliens working illegally.

Other countries, however, including Italy, Canada and Spain, say sanctions have failed to deter the hiring of illegal aliens. And those reporting some success, such as West Germany and France, are hesitant to say that sanctions have reduced the number of aliens working illegally. Instead, they say, the employer penalties have been one of many tools, such as widespread publicity on the ill effects of hiring illegal aliens, in helping control the situation.

Dissident Emigré Wants To Return to Soviet Union

United Press International

NEW YORK — David Goldfarb, an ailing Jewish dissident who was allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union last fall after an eight-year battle, wants to return to his homeland because "he misses his daughter," his son said.

However, Mr. Goldfarb had not yet applied for permission to return to the Soviet Union and was not sure if he would be allowed to go back, his son, Alexander, said Sunday.

Mr. Goldfarb, 66, a geneticist, left the Soviet Union in October as part of a deal arranged by Armand Hammer, an American philanthropist and industrialist.

Mr. Goldfarb, ailing Jewish dissident who was allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union last fall after an eight-year battle, wants to return to his homeland because "he misses his daughter," his son said.

However, Mr. Goldfarb had not yet applied for permission to return to the Soviet Union and was not sure if he would be allowed to go back, his son, Alexander, said Sunday.

Mr. Goldfarb, 66, a geneticist, left the Soviet Union in October as part of a deal arranged by Armand Hammer, an American philanthropist and industrialist.

David Goldfarb

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ARTS / LEISURE

Author of 'Kramer' Tackles Middle Age

By Marjorie Williams

Washington Post Service

ONE of the most interesting things about Avery Corman is that he has never been divorced.

Despite the abundant hints offered by his last three novels — "Kramer Versus Kramer," which was about fatherhood and divorce, "The Old Neighborhood," which was about roots, career and divorce, and his newest novel, "50," which is about midlife crisis and fatherhood and career and divorce — Avery Corman has just celebrated his 20th wedding anniversary.

"I once said that Judy and I will never get a divorce because we couldn't even figure out who gets custody of the anxiety," said Corman, confirming another thing his novels seem to announce. He is a distinctly New York type, his conversation resolute of a Bronx boyhood and found Manhattan poise, his look the salt-and-pepper flair of dapper middle age: the wry, hyper-educated face of the Upper East Side psychologist.

Corman acknowledges that in most respects it is fair to call him an autobiographical novelist. He has set all of his books in his native city, has freely incorporated elements of his life and depicts himself as a man steeped in the issues he writes about: anxiety, guilt, money, mortality, sex, marriage, children. And turning 50.

"I mean," said the 51-year-old Corman, who started writing the book when he was 49, "I don't think you write a book called '50' and neglect to have it be some kind of summing up of how you've feeling about age."

The Ted Kramer of male menopause is Doug Gardner. Divorced and in his late forties, Doug is a sports columnist who finds himself approaching 50 alone, unhappy and confused. His ex-wife has just remarried, to a fortyish denim magnate who dazzles Gardner's son and daughter with trips and toys and a terrible enthusiasm for step-fatherhood. The women he meets are either hysterically anxious to get married or far too young.

After years of being the bread-winner, Doug is suddenly faced not only with seeing another man outstrip him at it, but with the prospect of losing his own livelihood; the final irony is that Doug's ex-wife has begun earning real money for the first time. The novel's simple thrust is to test Doug's willingness to sell out under the combined provocations of money, loneliness and his impending birthday.

It is a funny book. Yet Corman is

writing, with rueful seriousness, about concerns that have been largely ignored in popular culture since the era when men wore hats with their gray flannel suits: the professional and family lives of urban middle class men who are trying to muddle through in moral fashion.

While domestic life has been tackled in many books by and about women, Avery Corman is almost alone in the niche of the middle-brow male who writes amiable, intelligent, nongente fiction for men.

He added: "Also, I'm the son of people of the Depression. It just never goes away."

Corman's parents were divorced when he was 5, and he never got to know his father. "My parents were divorced when I was very small, and a lot of people who have looked for the key to why I've been writing about divorce have always looked at it from the parental standpoint, when in fact I was a child of divorce, and that has made me very much more sensitive to these issues."

It was, finally, a child who wrote Corman a letter saying: "You wrote so well about that; were your parents divorced?" And that really is the clue," Corman continued, "it's where I've come through the door on all this material, and why I have always had children in these marriages" that he writes about.

For Corman, with two teen-age sons, it is not also the happily married man's way of whistling past the graveyard?

"I think there's some of that," Corman said. "And also . . . when you're writing fiction you want to find the correct theater for getting at what you want to do, and divorce gives you that. It's almost — kind of the ultimate moment in having people be combatants in what goes on with the sexes."

Corman is a member of what may be the first American generation to inherit its social trends not from the previous generation but from the one that followed. Born in 1936, almost 10 years before the leading edge of the baby boom, Corman acknowledges that "50" is in part a book about being chased by a generational avalanche.

When Corman's hero divorces, for instance, he feels more than the usual culture shock: "Under the new ground rules, if the woman didn't want to go to bed with you by the second or third date she wasn't interested, or you shouldn't be, and if she did, that still didn't mean she was interested, or that you were."

Doug, who like his creator credits the women's movement with making him a better father and

as the owner of two children's boutiques.

"So, am I immune from that?" asked Corman rhetorically, when asked about money. "No, I am not. Does the fact that I am, as you point out, doing better . . . make it possible for me not to look at it? What I am looking at are the things that are within me and that I've seen in other people."

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Frank Johnston/Washington Post

Avery Corman: A generational landslide.

Braff the Zinger Shooter

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

NICE — Ruby Braff shoots what stand-up comedians call "zingers" at you. He has worked with them in enough strip joints and at bar mitzvahs and weddings in Borscht Belt hotels to know the style by rote. Ask where he grew up, you get a blackout line: "How can I say I grew up somewhere? I'm only three feet tall."

Like Lenny Bruce and the rest of those jokers, Braff also shoots delectable expletives. His elegant, melodic trumpet playing is a fragile commodity in today's world and he protects himself behind ambiguous combative ness. Actually, he plays cornet, but it doesn't really matter. "I hate both of those [deleted] horns. I always feel like Frankenstein with this monolithic plumbing in front of me. I feel like I'm going to tip over from the weight of it. At least the cornet is short like me."

One thing he likes about the concert is that he's about the only one still playing it. "If I start seeing other comet players, I'll probably switch back to trumpet," he says.

"That's the way I am. Like I used to enjoy smoking pot but then I saw every [deleted] in captivity smoking and I figured it was time to look for something else. I'm still looking. Peaches maybe. Hey! How'd you like a succulent peach?"

Braff's style can be traced from Louis Armstrong and Bix Beiderbecke through Bobby Hackett. At 60, he plays like a succulent peach, though none of his many recordings has ever sold a sales chart. He shrugs it off. "I don't feel neglected or overlooked or lost. I feel everybody else is lost."

He never took lessons and he says nobody ever asked him to teach them. "The only thing I could teach trumpet players is how to play wrong. I've got about 40 embouchures and I never know which one I'm using. I can't sustain a note with any of them. I've only got like

half a lung from smoking so much poison. It's hard to play a wind instrument in that condition. Don't you love that expression? I have a condition. I manage to huff and puff. I can even get ferocious in my way, but the only people I could help would have to be in an advanced stage of — sickness. I hate trumpet players anyway."

Not growing up in Boston, he was fascinated by the tenor sax. It looked so neat with that curved neck and all those pretty keys. But his parents thought he was too small for the tenor so they bought him a trumpet, which he tried to make sound like a tenor. He played by playing along with the radio. At night, under the covers, he'd hum in softly and listen to air shots with all those romantic sounding names — Duke Ellington, Jimmy Lunceford, Tommy Dorsey, from the Aragon Ballroom, the Cotton Club, the Pelham Heath Inn. In the morning, "I'd pull my eyes open and go to school and somebody would ask me what grows in Brazil and I'd think, 'Jesus, I just heard Bo Webster play the saxophone, what do I care what they grow in Brazil?'"

That's one thing about Miles Davis. Miles has one of the best acts in show business right now. He's totally outrageous and he's really enjoying it all. He's even playing better trumpet. But don't tell him I said so. I don't want to make him too happy."



Ruby Braff: An elegant, melodic trumpet.

DOONESBURY



GENERAL NEWS

Iran to Free Family of Paris Envoy

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Iran has agreed to allow the wife and baby son of the French consul in Iran to leave for home in the near future, the French Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The Iranian decision was the first movement in a crisis that began nearly two months ago and resulted in the two countries breaking relations and detaining the diplomatic staffs in each other's capitals.

A ministry spokesman gave no further details of any discussions leading up to the decision to allow Estelle Torri and her 9-week-old son, Charles, to leave, nor of their likely arrival date in France. The only direct scheduled flight between Tehran and Paris are operated by Iran Air on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The child's father, Paul Torri, is at the center of a diplomatic dispute between the two countries that began on June 29 when a French magistrate summoned Wahid Gordji, officially registered as a translator at the Iranian Embassy in Paris without diplomatic rank, for questioning into a series of terrorist bombings in Paris last year.

The Iranian authorities responded by issuing a summons for Mr. Torri, who has the rank of first secretary, to appear before an Islamic tribunal on a range of charges that included espionage and drug trafficking, both capital offenses.

In Paris, about 40 Iranian Embassy staff members have been prevented from leaving their country's mission building since France broke relations on July 17. Eleven French nationals, including Mrs. Torri and her baby, who was born in Iran as the crisis unfolded, have been forced to remain in the French Embassy building.

Early this month, Hosseini Rafsanjani, the leader of the Iranian Majlis, the country's parliament, said in an interview with the West German newspaper *Die Welt* that Mr. Torri's wife and child could leave Iran, but until last weekend French officials said there was no progress on the issue.

On Sunday, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond repeated that France would make no concessions in its quarrel with Iran and that the summons to Mr. Gordji was not negotiable.

FEAR: Rogue Rightist Groups Still Active in Argentina

(Continued from Page 1)

bombs exploded at 16 provincial offices of the governing center-left Radical Civic Union.

According to newspaper accounts, the bombs had been fashioned from a plastic explosive imported by the armed forces and fuses and timers manufactured by military-owned enterprises. So far, no arrests have been reported.

In July, thieves broke into Pedro's tomb and severed the hands of the former president. Investigators have linked the tactics and evident political purpose to the rightist crime campaign.

Government officials say that leftist groups lack the organization and funds for such attacks.

"The far left opposes the government but is not involved in destabilization," said Facundo Sutre, the chief of state intelligence, in a recent magazine interview.

The capture of some groups this year has reinforced the notion of an anti-right plot.

A paramilitary group operating out of the Buenos Aires suburb of Morón is being held responsible for a commando raid

against a radio station transmitter, an explosion at a Communist Party office and a bomb placed at the house of a federal judge.

The group is said to have distributed leaflets calling on the police to form death squads to "annihilate" corrupt judges and politicians.

Under intense detention on suspicion of leading the group is Patricio Camps, the son of General Ramón Camps, the former head of the Buenos Aires provincial police.

The police say that a second extremist group was broken up in the southern city of Comodoro Rivadavia with the arrest of an army officer and three military-intelligence agents. The police have implicated the group in bombings of leftist party offices and of the house of a local forensic physician.

Among the arms, ammunition, military uniforms and falsified identification papers confiscated was an air force missile.

Hampering Mr. Alfonsín's attempts to expose and destroy the terrorist network has been his inability to establish firm control over the armed forces.

"Could it be," he asked, "that Alfonsín has made a deal with them? Does he hope to avoid further disruptions in this sensitive political transition period? Is he worried about spilling secrets? I don't know, but some political will is missing to go after the culprits."

Most analysts say the prime minister has weathered the crisis and can probably last until the end of his term in late 1989. But they say Mr. Alfonsín's main problem is that he is still seen as a distant figure, uneasy with politicians and bureaucrats, and perhaps even out of touch with India's problems.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"The fact that the United States knew so much about the Soviets in the military and intelligence fields was not so bad," the memorandum quoted Mr. Gorbachev as having said during a private discussion with Mr. Shultz. "Such things helped us know each other better."

"Intelligence is in general

constructive, provides a stabilizing element in relations, and helps prevent rash political and military actions," the memo said Mr. Gorbachev had added.

Challenge inspections in Western Europe, where U.S. Pershing-2

and cruise weapons technologies might be observed.

Similarly, Britain and West Germany objected to Soviet "challenge" inspections of suspected U.S. missile deployment sites located near their own sensitive military bases.

As a result, the U.S. proposal

will effectively limit U.S. and Soviet access for challenge inspections to just a handful of sites in both countries," an administration official said.

Challenge inspections in Western Europe, where U.S. Pershing-2

and cruise weapons technologies might be observed.

Only suspected missile base or support facilities in the Soviet Union and the United States would be subject to the inspections, and first they would have to meet a set

of narrow criteria to be negotiated in advance.

In addition, challenge inspections will be permitted only within the first five to 10 years after the missiles are eliminated, according to the U.S. proposal.

A classified State Department memorandum, obtained by The Washington Post, recently called attention to the Soviet Union's "new thinking" about military secrecy, which the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, displayed in April during a Moscow visit by

GANDHI: Solitary Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

member and ally, Mr. Gandhi's cousin, Arun Nehru, had been talking with Mr. Singh about running for re-election as president against the prime minister's wishes. Mr. Gandhi took this as a political affront, which was compounded when Mr. Singh let it be known that he would consider dismissing Mr. Gandhi from office outright.

Apparently shaken, Mr. Gandhi rallied his forces and forced Mr. Singh to back down and retire quietly. He then dismissed dissidents, including Mr. Nehru. The dissidents are now calling for Mr. Gandhi's resignation and are trying to build an independent political movement.

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Antara quoted a government official as saying the stations failed to comply with government broadcasting regulations and would be shut down at an unspecified date.

Who's that Girl? does not duplicate the folly of last year's "Shanghai Surprise," in which Madonna was cast against a type (as a missionary) in pre-World War II China, before that portion of the theatrical movie audience that does not see music videos knew what her type was supposed to be.

"Who's That Girl," is better than its distributors thought it was when they refused to screen it to the press. It is a 1980s comedy that qualifies as screwball, with a promisingly nutty screenplay by Andrew Smith and Ken Finkelman.

It is about a yuppie Manhattan lawyer, played straight and comically by Griffin Dunne, whose assignment is to pick up Madonna, newly paroled on a murder conviction, at a prison gate and put her on

LEADER: Strike Strengthens Ramaphosa's Position

(Continued from Page 1)

ADVERTISING SECTION

FASHION Made in GERMANY

It's high season for German fashion lovers as three major cities turn on the style to present a dazzling array of designers and clothing to suit all tastes. Pride of place must surely go to Berlin, currently celebrating its 750th birthday, but Munich seems ready to rewrite the record book and in Düsseldorf the '88 collections are ready and waiting. With 2,000 exhibitors at the Igodo and a further 2,500 at fashion shows around the city, Düsseldorf is expecting 60,000

buyers to visit the city September 6-9, no surprise given that a full third of Germany's impressive \$12 billion fashion industry goes to exports. On September 5-6 Designer Collection will provide a taste of things to come by showcasing the collections for spring and summer 1988. For the first time, an Italian collection — from Byblos — will receive its premiere outside Milan. On October 18-19, Düsseldorf Direkt and New Look Düsseldorf will show a selection of next summer's designs for cocktail and evening dress while offering buyers the chance to reorder all '87 and '88 favorites.

Classic designer-elegance for Spring/Summer '88 by Jill Sander.

The look of '88 by Brigitte Haaske (above). Caren Pfleger (left) and her evening designer collection (below).

A Creative Force to Be Reckoned With



QUALITY, naturalness and a refined cut explain the perennial appeal of Caren Pfleger collections. "I am proud of that. I was the first in Germany to develop a simple, refined cut,

combined with quality and color."

The dynamic designer, who

this year launched Pfleger for Men, started her own Caren

Pfleger Design Collection for women in 1979. Now 35, she

drew on experiences as a fashion model, art student, art gallery owner and fashion importer to create the company.

"We have a very good marketing strategy and good management," says Pfleger. "That

way the company is able to develop further, to work more internationally. Our most important markets are the German-speaking areas, Benelux countries, Scandinavia, Spain and also Italy — a real compliment because the Italians have their own good fashions. We have started in the U.S., and our name is now known from New York to Tokyo."

The Caren Pfleger Collection of knitwear, ready-to-wear and cocktail dresses can be combined, mixed and matched for casual or evening wear.

"It is a cultural expression, a puzzle put together from season to season. The garment must suit the personality. It has to be perfect and you have to feel good in it."

Caren Pfleger perfume and cosmetics, distributed by Premer Cosmetics, the German subsidiary of Sanofi Beaute of France, complete the picture.

Rediscovering the Dress

THE Fink Group in Darmstadt is one of Europe's leading makers of women's clothing. Headed by the dynamic Lilo Fink, the company has become the leader in the upper medium-class market for women's dresses. Its Fink Modelle line accounts for an overwhelming share of the firm's sales. More than half of the Fink Modelle collection is exported to 36 countries, with the greater part going to France, Belgium, Britain and Switzerland. But the Fink brand name can also be found at Edward Chapman's in Vancouver, Canada; at Lane Crawford's in the center of Hong Kong and at the New

Amsterdam Store in Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles. In all the export markets, there are sales representatives and showrooms.

Reaching out for new customers, Fink has expanded the Modelle line to include the latest, freshest dress styles. A pleasing, feminine style shows up in the long, close-fitting bodices and swinging skirts. There are blouses, the popular one- or two-piece sweater and polo-shirt dresses in comfortable knits and jersey. The elegant coats and shirt-dresses as well as the jumpers and blousons are ideal for city wear.

The weekend and travel collection includes one- and two-



New lines for Autumn by Fink Modelle.

piece sweater dresses, long blazers, blousons, skirts and shirts to mix and match.

For afternoon and social occasions, Fink uses glittery, flowing materials such as satin, crêpe and chiffon.

The styles favor the warm, natural colors of autumn, but dramatic, metallic hues and those perennial favorites — black and white, navy blue, off-white and bright red — are also much in evidence. The designs include stripes, checks, leaves and floral themes.

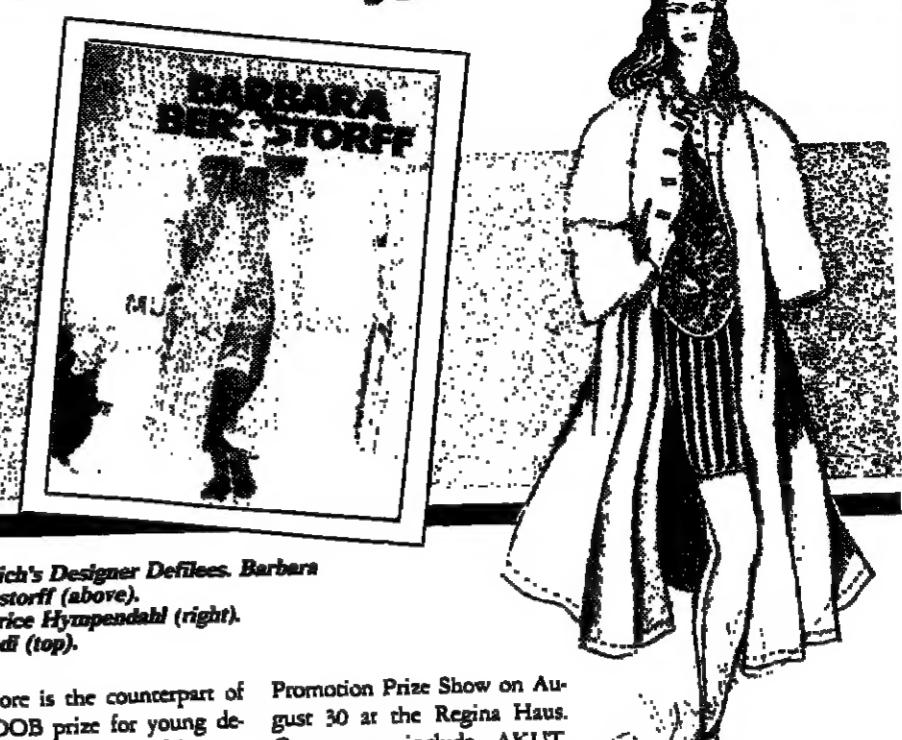
Fink also produces knitwear under the Yael label, and the internationally successful ready-to-wear line named after French designer Louis Féraud.



Volker Zahn Verlag

Munich's Designer Defilees. Barbara Bernstorff (above), Beatrix Humpenahl (right), Mondi (top).

Promotion Prize Show on August 30 at the Regina Haus. Contestants include AKUT, Yvonne Baki, Sabine Michael, Andrea Schweizer, Barbara Stabenau and Ralf Wagner.



Fashion Sensations in Munich

THE Munich Fashion Week/International Fashion Fair (Mode-Woche-München) ranks as one of the largest in Europe. Last March set a record for the event, with 51,000 buyers from 50 countries and 2,210 exhibitors. The next Munich Fashion Week is to be held October 4-7.

Among the highlights will be a parade of German designers — Designer Defilees — in the Emperor's Hall of the Renaissance-style Residenz. This royal treatment caused a sensation at the last Fashion Week. It will be staged again as a prelude to the fair on Friday and Saturday, October 2-3.

The designers mount a series of thirty minute shows for the invitation-only audience. Among the participants are Daniels Bechthof, Barbara Bernstorff, Reimer Clausen, Brigitte Haaske, Uta Rasch, Manfred Schneider, Dietrich Seeler, Jürgen Weiss and Yuca.

At the gala evening on Saturday, the Italian designer Cernuti will show his collection for next spring and summer and present his first entry on the

perfume market (the Cerumi fragrance will be introduced in Paris at a later date). Starting Sunday, the Trend, Leather and Traditional Costumes (Folkwear) Shows will be presented.

To celebrate Berlin's 750th anniversary, an evening of the city's top fashions will be held on Sunday.

Munich Fashion Week takes place in the exhibition grounds, and additional presentations spill over into the city's fashion houses, hotels and show rooms. Also twice a year, the city hosts fashion-start-münchen, in most of the same venues.

The next fashion-start is due this weekend (Aug. 28-30) when a new prize will be introduced for young knitwear designers. Initiated by the Munich Fashion Week (under the direction of Dr. Karl-Dieter Demisch), and the Italian knitwear company Lineapiu, the Munich Promotional Prize for Knit Design by Line-

piufilore is the counterpart of the DOB prize for young designers working with fabrics.

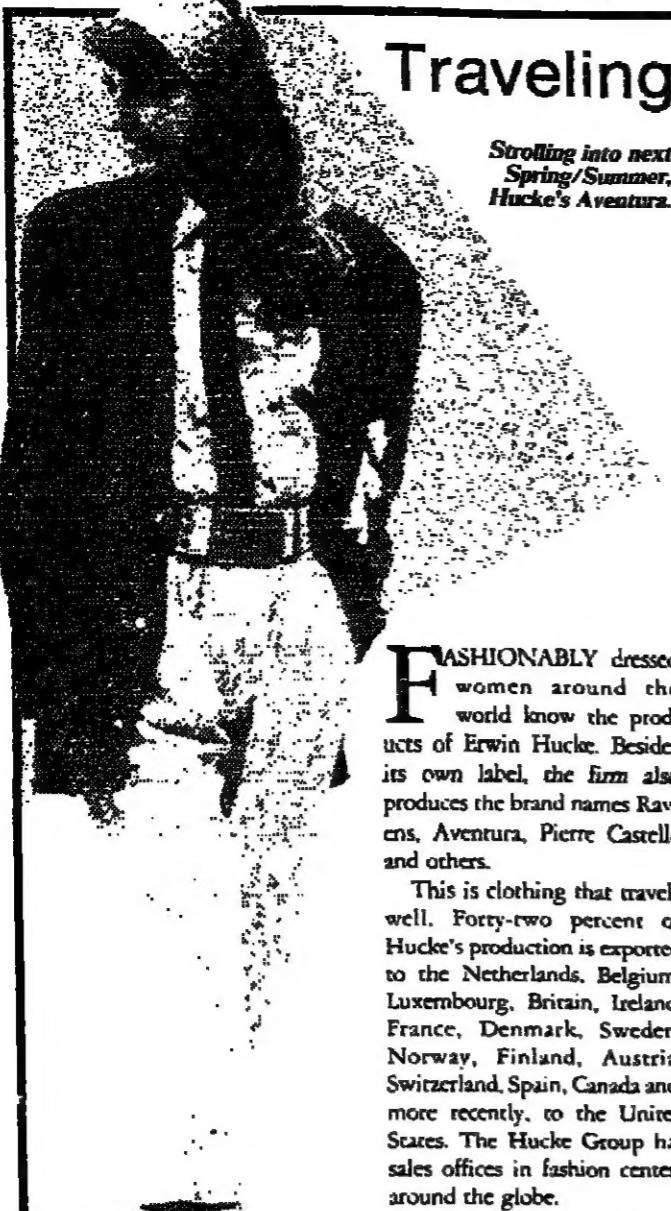
The award will be presented at a fashion show following the DOB (Women's Outerwear)

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Traveling Light

Strolling into next Spring/Summer, Hucks's Aventura.



FASHIONABLY dressed women around the world know the products of Erwin Hucks. Besides its own label, the firm also produces the brand names Ravens, Aventura, Pierre Castelle and others.

This is clothing that travels well. Forty-two percent of Hucks's production is exported to the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Britain, Ireland, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Canada and, more recently, to the United States. The Hucks Group has sales offices in fashion centers around the globe.

In its first collection for next spring and summer, the Hucks line emphasizes mill-washed, crumpled and wax-finish fabrics. For blazers and jackets, the "New Zealand" style combines traditional cool blue and white with summer pastels and fantasy prints, while "Casablanca" relies on natural colors in cotton and linen blended with silk for a brilliant lustrous sheen.

The Pierre Castelle collection provides plenty of versatility with dresses of two or more pieces with matching shirts. The silhouette here caresses the waist and comes on strong in the shoulders, with swinging and even some '50s-style flared skirts.

Included in the Aventura collection are T-shirts and sweatshirts with 30 exclusive painted designs, based on hand-painted originals.

Hucks's Ravens collection features the perennially popular blazer. For the office the colors are black and champagne, including a large glen plaid pattern. For more casual dressing, the collection's Miami style showcases cotton-linen combinations with the crumpled effect in aquamarine and yellow with natural and white.

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Ski Style and Beyond

WILLY Bogner Sr. and Willy Bogner Jr. both enjoyed brilliant careers as skiers, but today their name stands at the summit of style. Willy Jr. and his wife Sónia now run the Munich-based company founded by Willy Sr. and his wife Maria.

The Bogner Houses in New York's Madison Avenue and in Hong Kong's Ocean Center retail the firm's collections. In addition to an international distribution network, there are Bogner sales outlets throughout Europe, the United States and Canada, South Africa, Australia and in Kuwait.

The women's line for this fall-winter focuses on subtle earth colors set off by strikingly colored accessories. The new "ice tones" are also prominent, especially in cord, poplin and down-filled coats. The silhouette emphasizes a slim waist and hips. For the feminine touch, there are blouses in crêpe de chine and ample skirts. The line also features jackets in tweed, glen plaid, checks and denim.

Individual designs include the flowing Modern Romantic, the trim city Stroller and featherweight sweaters with leather appliqués. The Business Lady/Ascot design is for the woman who dresses for success, the Fireplace design twin lace blouses with a hand-knit wool jacket, and High Society recalls the Grace Kelly of the 1950s. Bogner's Loden design combines traditional materials with

leather and color-coordinated sweaters. The Bogner divided skirt adds the finishing touch.

For men, Bogner offers a traditional, distinguished look with single and double-breasted suits. Especially luxurious is a 100 percent cashmere jacket. Coats are sporty and casual in winter wool, washed cord, whipcord and flannel. The sportswear range for women features denim, a down-lined trench coat, shirt-dress and a huge lambwool scarf.

Accessories include cowhide-and-cotton luggage bearing the Bogner emblem, handbags, purses and the Bogner Super-sport luggage line.

Of course, Bogner is never far from skis. This winter's skiwear line includes everything from trendy one-color outfits to an extravagant ensemble with fur and feathers and even "the world's first heatable ski suit."

High Tech for High Fashion

SYNTHETIC textiles and fiber-reinforced materials may seem far removed from the glitter and glamor of haute couture. But high technology does have an important backstage role to play. In May 1980 nylon stockings strolled into our lives and for decades the two words were synonymous.

In 1965 an American, Bob Gore, stretched polytetrafluoroethylene to produce a new kind of microporous membrane. Subsequently developed by DuPont under the trade name Teflon, it is also the basis of Gore-Tex material.

Widely used in the clothing industry, this water-proof, windproof material allows the body to breathe.

Also in the 1960s, polycyanonitrile was processed into Dolan fibers, the wool-like synthetics used for knitwear, carpets and other textiles. Subsequent research by Hoechst uncovered Dolanit 10, an important new addition to the range of industrial fibers.

Last year the Frankfurt Trade Fair consolidated its position as the world's leading

venue for textile trade fairs by launching Techtextil. This year, it attracted 6,600 visitors, including experts from research laboratories, academic scientists, industrial and textile manufacturers, management consultants and executives. There were over 300 exhibitors, the majority from abroad.

Techtextil also drew capacity audiences to a series of seminars on new materials, their applications and potential for industry, geotextiles and environmental protection.

In the case of geotextiles, environmental protection and Third World agriculture were the main areas of interest. The industrial field focused on the ever-increasing demand for new materials, especially fiber-based composites.

Techtextil showed how diverse the field has become, with applications from aerospace to filters for "clean rooms" and even artificial limbs that mold to the body. Many were presented for the first time, the next date to watch will be June 1989 when Techtextil returns.

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The Art of Creating Fashion

pretty pastels to bright, fresh hues. The results reflect not only craftsmanship but a versatile range of styles and models: young and casual, elegant and urban or dreamily romantic.

The Munich-based fashion house is offering a spectrum of seven color themes. Bright "pencil colors"—red, blue, green, yellow and lime—combine with comic-book figures on jersey and knits. Navy blue, off-white and beige contrast with elegant teal and tiny flower prints, while dark summer tones dramatize sporty knits and jerseys. Navy blue, white and red combine for a jaunty yet elegant sailor look. Pastels are as fresh as ever in cotton-gabardine combinations and jersey. Silk and lace take on a new and ultrafeminine dimension in colors of sand and beige. Finally, Mondi is introducing a romantic summertime look, with flowered prints against beige, brown and khaki.

No doubt about it, the dress is back, and Mondi is showing a variety of one- and two-piece dresses. There's something for everyone: from chic and elegant to loose-flowing and romantic to comfortable, sporty styles.

The collection also includes designs inspired by the '50s and '60s.



Mondi's new look for warm winter days.

MONDI'S new look for fall inspired American artist Joe Eula to create a unique series of drawings and watercolors. Eula, well-known to regular followers of international fashion, captured the spirit of the collection during a show of the

Mondi Coordinate Line in Manhattan's Trump Tower.

The drawings are part of a new, worldwide campaign devised by Mondi's manager, Herwig Zahni, and his brother Volker.

Mondi is looking forward to a colorful summer 1988, with a palette ranging from tender, '60s

ULTRA-PHOTOGENIC.



Bogner



FASHION Made in BERLIN

Fashions may change but the style remains timeless. Visitors to the Berlin Durchreise can expect to experience the city's chic September 20-22 as the Berliners celebrate the 150th anniversary of their most famous fashion event. The real trend spotters will be arriving even earlier to make sure they catch the Offline Fashion Fair that precedes it.

How to Celebrate in Fashion

BERLIN is a place to experiment. "The young talents find positions with the established firms or they work on their own," said Kurt Geisler, managing director, Berliner Mode Messe (Berlin Fashion Fair). "Some of what they create is crazy and exaggerated, but they are full of courage and flair."

Three years ago, ten of these young designers formed the Club of the Berlin Fashion Avant Garde. "One made a dress from a mail bag and another built records into a suit — you could choose what music you wanted on the records," Geisler recalled.

Second only to New York in terms of output, the city's clothing industry stretches from Kurfürstendamm to Kreuzberg. This year's sales are expected to exceed \$500 million (1 billion deutsche marks) and 40 percent of them are destined for the world market.

There are firms that produce everyday clothes for the average consumer, others that specialize in bridal clothes, more that make maternity wear. Berlin also caters to kids. Here, too, are some of Europe's largest producers of jersey knitwear. And more names are still arriving: ten in the last two years.

The local textile industry, which features such companies as Frank Henke, Gerhard Pabst, Jürgen Felser, Graumann and Max Schröder, is recognized as one of the most modern in Europe. With 34 firms employing 3,500 people, it also produces high-tech fibers for aerospace, medicine and industry.

As a creative force, Berlin still breeds world-class designers such as Sandra Pabst, Reimer Claussen, Brigitte Haarke and Claudia Skoda.

One hundred and fifty years ago it became the birthplace of ready-to-wear clothes when a successful tailor named Valentin Manheimer discovered how to make coats quickly by cutting several layers of material.

As fresh as ever, the short look shown by Sandra Pabst.

A Feel for Texture and Design

GERHARD Pabst, one of the leaders of the Berlin fashion industry, provides his international clientele with three collections: Sandra Pabst (named after his wife and co-worker), Camina by Sandra Pabst and Crédit. Mademoiselle.

The latest in the Sandra Pabst line includes garments in the new bark-textured fabric. It is used in tops, silk-linen jackets and shorts, wide jacquard linen skirts. Also in this collection are short petticoat dresses using silk and linen with the bark effect. Blue and white jeans are studded with cat's eyes.

The bark effect in silk and linen is also used for jackets paired with striped chiffon skirts. There are short jackets to be worn with short, white silk-taffeta dresses made from high-quality French lace.

Catrina by Sandra Pabst features coats made from wool-

gabardine, wool and cotton and silk-linen, some in new lengths: short trench coats, short blazers, sport jackets and wind-breakers. Wool-crêpe de châine glen plaid may be coordinated with single-color skirts and pantaloons in new lengths. Some of the washable, silk dresses and two-piece dresses feature knit details.

Casual, sporty combinations are made with color-in-color checks, stripes and cotton-wool blends in stone gray, ocean blue and beige.

Crédit Mademoiselle offers a new selection of coats: sport coats, parkas and wind-breakers made from smooth and rough-texture cotton.

Striped knits are fun in the new form-fitting silhouette and short lengths. Suits, blazers, short skirts, pants, blousons and overalls in washable wool-cotton gabardine come in a whole range of upbeat colors.



Kurt Geisler, the man behind the scenes.

The invention of the sewing machine only accelerated the process, making the ready-to-wear yet more readily available. Spandauer Straße and Hausvogteiplatz became known for

their new-style clothing; Manheimer, Gerson, Israel, Herzog and Lewin became fashionable labels.

The business swiftly caught the interest of visitors en route to the Leipzig Fair and as the city grew into a fashion capital — the glamorous home of Berlin chic — the Berlin Durchreise was born. Its name means passing through Berlin and, as this city's major fashion event, it is now keyed to the industry's twice-a-year cycle of renewal. It turns the whole town into a fashion fair with dawn to dusk shows in salons, studios and hotels.

The next at-home, the 138th, will be held September 20 to 22, overlapping as usual with the Avant-Garde Offline Fashion Fair (September 17 to 21).

The Club has its own show-

case for names such as Eva Baumann, Stephanie Pothen, Uli Raiss, Anne Riss and Die Zwei Masche (The Two Stitches) as well as Sylvia Cossa, Barbara Dietrich and Filata. Club member Brigitte Haarke has made quite a name for herself already.

Offline, claimed to be "the biggest European avant-garde

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and four new Berlin designers will be there and the Japanese designer Kimijima will be a special guest.

The next day, 110 young designers compete for 10,000 DM worth of prizes donated by Berlin textile manufacturer Hans Wiebe. After the show hits the road and moves to Munich on October 4.

Three strong lines by Pabst:

Berlin Fashion, the European Style

Düsseldorf
6.9.-9.87
IGEDO Düsseldorf
CM Hall 12
Box 12 D 26-12 E 25
CATARINA Hall 12
Box 12 D 40-12 E 30
Fashion-Shows: CM
Sunday-Tuesday
10.00+16.30h

Paris
19.9.-23.9.87
Bernhard Poiret
15 BIS Rue Moncey
75009 Paris

Offices:
Amsterdam, Barcelona,
Brussels, London, Paris,
Vienna, Zurich

Munich
3.10.-7.10.87
Mode-Woche München
CM Hall 24, Box 24.231
Fashion-Shows: CM
10.00+16.30h
CATARINA
Hotel Bay Hotel
Montgelas Appartement 35

Gerhard Pabst GmbH & Co. KG
Wilhelmsburg 3a
D-1000 Berlin 31
Tel.: German 030-6290070
Tele.: 184930

cm

BERLIN BOOMS IN FASHION

The German Center of Creativity.
Famous Names.
Specialists of Fashion.
From wedding gowns to fashion in outsizes. From young fashion to standards.

Berlin Fashion in Düsseldorf:
September 7th, '87 (IGEDO)

Berlin Fashion in Berlin:
September 20-22, '87
(Berliner Durchreise)

Berlin Fashion in Munich:
October 4th, '87
(Modewoche München)

That's it. Let's get together.

Berliner Mode-Messe
Gesellschaft mbH
Marburger Straße 3
1000 Berlin 30
Tel. 030/21170 25

Elegance Personified

ELLEGANT fashion in an elegant atmosphere can be found by going up the marble steps at Kurfürstendamm 57-59. Here, at Modehaus Kramberg, the emphasis

is on Italian designers, particularly Gianni Versace. Both his men's and women's collections, including sweaters and men's shirts as well as leather luggage and accessories, are in stock.

The full Montana line is also represented. Kramberg carries Armani's women's wear and accessories, as well as those by French designers Jean-Paul Gaultier and Ferret. Both men's and women's collections from Yamamoto are also available.

FINEST CLOTHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Gianni Versace

kramberg
KURFÜRSTENDAMM 57

This Advertising Section was written by Clothilde Lacey.



Wrapping up evening wear for 87/88 with Jürgen Felser.

The couple produce the Jürgen Felser Collections, an exclusive designer line, as well as L'Estelle, a high-quality, ready-to-wear brand for sophisticated women.

"Our style is sporty-elegant," he explained. "For certain designs, we have the materials made to our specifications. However, I must stress that

the carefree mood is also found in cocktail dresses. Red, green and black are the dominant colors. Wool-jersey dresses are enlivened with whimsical prints, embroidered cloqué, voile and printed chiffon.

The full Montana line is also represented. Kramberg carries Armani's women's wear and accessories, as well as those by French designers Jean-Paul Gaultier and Ferret. Both men's and women's collections from Yamamoto are also available.



DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK
Talk it over with DKB.
The international bank
that listens.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Prices Retreat in Manila, Leaving Investors Relieved

By PATRICK L. SMITH
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Even by East Asia's high standards, the Philippines' two stock markets have had an extraordinary run this summer. Prices began to rise in unison in early June and more than doubled over the next two months. By August, back-office congestion forced the exchanges to close on Fridays, reflecting a ninefold increase in daily volume.

"There was obviously a tremendous amount of fresh money coming in," said Irving L. Ackerman, a longtime local broker and treasurer of the Makati Stock Exchange, the smaller of the two Manila markets, the other being the Manila Stock Exchange. "Activity was frenzied. After a while, it was clearly not a very healthy market."

The often-speculative frenzy is over now, to the relief of many investors and analysts, if not of brokers. The markets, which list the same stocks, are now off more than 20 percent from August, and volume has come down even more dramatically.

On Monday, the Manila Composite Index ended at 1,001.15, a plunge of 69.42 points, or 7 percent, from Thursday's close. Combined volume was 236.4 million pesos (\$11.5 million) compared with 350 million pesos or more at the height of the recent

reflecting the fragility of current sentiment, analysts attributed Monday's dramatic fall to a report over the weekend that Engineering Equipment Inc., a second-line issue, had accumulated losses of some 200 million pesos over the past five years.

Engineering Equipment, a subsidiary of Benguet Corp., the blue-chip mining conglomerate, reported earnings last year of about 20 million pesos.

On Monday, Benguet said EEI had overestimated reported income by about 231 million pesos for the 1982-86 period, by underestimating losses in its Saudi Arabian operations. Benguet, which owns 66 percent of EEI, said that it was delaying its announcement of consolidated second-quarter results and had ordered a special audit.

Many brokers trace the market's advance, which brought the market up 550 percent since Corazon C. Aquino assumed the presidency 18 months ago, to the increasing stability of the government, signified most recently by the election of a new Congress in May.

MORE SPECIFICALLY, the market appears to have responded quickly to the central bank's favorable first-quarter report on the economy, which was issued on June 1. The report, which put year-on-year growth at 5.5 percent, provided the most substantial evidence to date that a recovery is under way.

But there was also a sizable speculative element in the latest boom, most analysts say, which reflected capital inflows from Hong Kong, Taiwan and elsewhere in the region.

In threatening an investigation of recent trading activity, the Aquino administration has expressed concern that capital returning from abroad may include funds belonging to those associated with the former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

There now seem to be as many explanations of the market's downturn as there are share analysts. Many observers point to an apparent decline in public security, a recently announced rise in local oil prices and deepening concern about inflation, which is rising quickly after standing near zero earlier this year.

Without discounting such factors, analysts add that the exchanges simply needed a period of substantial consolidation. In

See MANILA, Page 13

The hot air of speculation is now seeping out of the market.

Spending In U.S. Up 0.9%

Income in July Rose Only 0.4%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Americans' personal spending jumped 0.9 percent in July for the second consecutive month, while personal income rose only 0.4 percent, the Commerce Department said Monday.

Personal spending for June was revised upward from an original estimate of 0.7 percent.

The 0.9 percent figures in June and July were the strongest since a 2.3 percent surge in February and are likely to be seen by economists as a sign that Americans still want to buy more goods.

The figures also could indicate that people believe the economy will stay strong enough to keep them employed, and thus capable of earning money to pay for their purchases.

The 0.4 percent rise in personal incomes works out to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$3.74 trillion, the government said.

The July income figure was the best since April and follows revised 0.3 percent increases in May and June. The Commerce Department had originally reported those gains at 0.5 percent.

Disposable, or after-tax, income rose \$11.9 billion, or 0.4 percent, to \$31.18 trillion in July after declining 0.2 percent in June, the department said. The June figure was originally reported as 0.1 percent.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Honda's Profit Slipped 25.5% in First 4 Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co., citing the impact of the strong yen, said Monday that its consolidated net income fell 25.5 percent, to 28.4 billion yen (\$193 million), in the four months ended June 30.

Japan's third-biggest automaker said that the drop came despite a 9.1 percent increase in consolidated net sales, to 1.023 trillion yen, compared with a hypothetical year-earlier period. Honda attributed this improvement to stronger car sales in the U.S. and European markets.

Honda said it was giving a four-month rather than three-month calculation because of a change in its fiscal year approved by shareholders in May. Starting next year, the fiscal year will begin on April 1 rather than March 1.

Because of the change, four months ended June 30 were compared with the March-May period

of 1986, adjusted mathematically to reflect four months, Honda said.

It attributed the dip in income mainly to further appreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar."

Car sales in the United States, Europe and Japan rose to 697 billion yen, it said, without specifying the previous figure.

Morgan Grenfell also said Monday that the London financier Jacob Rothschild had bought a 1 percent stake. Robert Holmes à Court and Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneurs, have recently bought 5.2 percent and 2 percent of the company.

Hanson Has Morgan Stake

Reuters

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell Group PLC said Monday that Hanson Trust PLC, the industrial conglomerate, had acquired a 3.3 percent stake in the merchant bank.

A Hanson spokesman said the group had bought the shares as an investment, but had no intentions of mounting a takeover bid.

Market sources said that Hanson acquired its stake for arbitrage purposes in anticipation that someone would soon make an offer for the merchant bank. These sources said that Morgan Grenfell has become a prime takeover target, along with several other British merchant banks that are facing stiff competition.

Morgan Grenfell also said Monday that the London financier Jacob Rothschild had bought a 1 percent stake. Robert Holmes à Court and Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneurs, have recently bought 5.2 percent and 2 percent of the company.

MANILA: Shares Plunge, Leaving Many Relieved

(Continued from first finance page)
effect, the hot air of speculation is now seeping out of the market.

Despite continued worries over the political situation, analysts are anticipating a slower-moving market in coming months, but a healthier one. By most estimates, the indexes are likely to finish the year 10 percent to 15 percent beyond the record levels of earlier this month.

Reflecting a rise in corporate earnings this year of 30 percent to 45 percent on average — and expected increases of 20 percent or more in 1988 — Manila's price-to-earnings ratio is about 12.5, which comes with such premiums, most foreign investors are staying close to the blue chips in which they traditionally trade. But among the second-tierers, analysts tout Ayala Corp., whose property holdings make it an attractive inflation hedge, and ACPI Industrial, a construction holding company.

"We expect to see a substantial increase in new industrial investment next year," said George Utieco, president of First Pacific Securities Philippines Inc. "Along with all the work needed on our roads, bridges and ports, this makes construction a pretty promising sector."

Despite the higher P/E's that

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F : DEUTSCHEMARK BONDS	DM10.32
G : YEN BONDS	YEN108.00
H : ECU BONDS	ECU10.64
I : STERLING EQUITY	E12.54
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Boeing Delays 7J7, Citing Scant Customer Interest

Reuters

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. said Monday that it plans to delay development of its 7J7 propfan jet because of a low level of interest by potential customers.

Initial deliveries of the 150-seat aircraft had been set for mid-1992, but it now appears that the date will be pushed back to the first quarter of 1993, a company spokesman said. Boeing had originally planned to have the aircraft ready by 1988.

Boeing's plane will use a fuel-efficient engine that combines characteristics of both the jet and the propeller.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. hopes to launch its version of a propfan plane, the MD-92, in 1991. Donald Hanson, spokesman at McDonnell Douglas unit that manufactures jets, said Monday that his company would begin developing the plane only when it had firm orders.

Mr. Hanson said Douglas wants to begin offering the new airplane to customers later this year. But he said that the company's board has not set a minimum number of orders necessary for development.

Boeing's shares rose \$1.375 to close at \$53.25 on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, while McDonnell Douglas' fell 12.5 cents to \$78.875.

A consortium of Japanese participants — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. — is helping Boeing build the 7J7, and has a 25 percent interest in the venture.

Bell Resources Profit Up 63% in Half

Reuters

PERTH, Australia — Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Resources Ltd. said Monday that net profit jumped 63 percent to 160 million Australian dollars (\$114 million) in the first half ended June 30, from 98.1 million a year earlier.

That included a net contribution of 59.7 million dollars from its stake of about 27 percent in Broken Hill Proprietary Co., up from 23.4 million dollars a year earlier. Net profit before the BHP contribution amounted to 100.3 million dollars, against 74.7 million a year earlier.

Mr. Holmes à Court, the chairman of Bell, an investment company, made several attempts to take over BHP, a multinational resources company, last August. In September Mr. Holmes à Court was given a seat on BHP's board and agreed not to increase his stake in BHP.

Bell said first-half per-share earnings in the half amounted to 36.5 cents, compared with 42.5 cents in the year-earlier period.

Japan's Thirst for Mineral Water Turns Imports Into a Flood

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's thirst for foreign mineral water has turned a trickle of imports into a torrent in little more than a year.

Increased consumption, rising awareness about health and the poor quality of urban tap water are behind the flood, with major customers apparently city dwellers in their 30s and 40s.

Flat and carbonated mineral water imports reached 1.71 million liters (about 450,000 gallons) in the first half of 1987, surpassing the total for all of 1986 of 1.18 million liters, according to Finance Ministry figures.

French water led the way, with 1.63 million liters imported in the first half, up 20-fold from 84,000 a year earlier.

Imports began rising in May 1986, when the Ministry of Health and Welfare abolished rules requiring bottled water to be carbonated or

pasteurized, said Yoshiro Yamamoto, a director of the Japan Mineral Water Association.

Pasteurization requires the use of glass bottles instead of the cheaper plastic now commonly used.

Total imports should rise to 2.33 million liters in 1987, up 98 percent from 1986, and more foreign brands are likely to enter the market, Mr. Yamamoto said.

Even so, Japanese mineral water consumption remains low by Western standards. Per capita consumption in 1983, the latest year for which official figures are available, was 0.75 liters, compared with 15 liters in the United States and 70 in France, Mr. Yamamoto said.

But total consumption in Japan is expected to exceed 100 million liters this year, he said, surpassing the record of 91 million set in 1984.

Mr. Yamamoto predicted that French water would hold 64 percent of the import market,

but other industry sources disagreed, saying his forecasts were too conservative.

A spokesman for Marubeni Corp.'s Marubeni Food Corp. estimated that imports in 1987 would top 3 million liters.

The most popular import is Vittel, bottled by France's Société Générale des Eaux Minérales de Vittel SA and marketed by Marubeni. The Marubeni spokesman predicted Vittel would sell 1.2 million 1.5-liter bottles in 1987.

Whisky maker Suntory Ltd., which markets Volvic and Perrier water, predicts that it will sell 600,000 1.5-liter bottles of Volvic this year.

Suntory began selling Volvic last September through Perrier Jaujoux Ltd., a Japanese unit of Sonier Perrier SA of France.

Suntory, which plans a new campaign aimed at the youth market, predicted that Perrier, Japan's best-selling carbonated mineral water, would sell 3.6 million to 4.32 million 200cc bottles in that country.

SmithKline Buys Lens Firm In U.S. for \$115 Million

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — SmithKline Beckman Corp. said Monday that it has agreed to buy International Hydropon Corp. for at least \$115 million in a deal that moves the U.S. pharmaceutical giant into contact lens manufacturing.

SmithKline will acquire the company from National Patent Development Corp., which owns about 90 percent of IHC's common stock, with the total price including other considerations.

Holders of the 11.26 million shares outstanding in IHC will receive \$10.35 a share.

The deal follows the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's decision on Friday to allow Bolar Pharmaceutical Co. to make a generic

version of SmithKline's heart and hypertension drug, Dyazide.

The FDA's announcement pushed SmithKline's stock down \$5.75 a share to close at \$65.75 on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday. The shares closed 25 cents lower at \$65.50 on Monday.

IHC closed down 37.50 cents at \$9.525 on the American Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that the IHC purchase will not compensate for the negative impact of the FDA's announcement.

IHC earned 30 cents a share in 1986, up from 3 cents in 1985, on sales of \$67 million. Revenue from SmithKline's eye and skin care division totaled \$433 million in 1986, up 38 percent from 1985.

Schneider to Buy 50% Stake in Dual

Reuters

TÜRKHEIM, West Germany — Schneider Rundfunkwerke AG, the West German maker of composite and audio equipment, said Monday that it will buy 50 percent of Dual GmbH, the stereo maker, by Jan. 1, and has an option to buy the other half.

Schneider gave no financial details. Just last week, Thomson SA

of France announced that it was selling Dual to Perpetuum Ebner GmbH, a management company and former record maker, for an undisclosed amount.

Schneider said it planned to expand Dual's stereo production and to increase exports. It said it could exercise its option to buy the remaining stake between July 1, 1988, and Jan. 1, 1989.

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MANILA: Shares Plunge, Leaving Many Relieved

Stocks traded heavily among foreign buyers, such as Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co., still have prospective P/Es of around 8. But premiums are common on the "B" shares to which foreign buyers are limited.

The B stock for San Miguel Corp., the brewing and agricultural concern, is now priced at 235 pesos a share, a 77 percent premium over the price of "A" shares available to local investors. The premium on B stock in Philex Mining Corp., the nation's most profitable copper and gold concern, is just under 20 percent.

Reflecting a rise in corporate earnings this year of 30 percent to 45 percent on average — and expected increases of 20 percent or more in 1988 — Manila's price-to-earnings ratio is about 12.5, which is highly attractive by international standards.

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Despite continued worries over the political situation, analysts are anticipating a slower-moving market in coming months, but a healthier one. By most estimates, the indexes are likely to finish the year 10 percent to 15 percent beyond the record levels of earlier this month.

Reflecting a rise in corporate earnings this year of 30 percent to 45 percent on average — and expected increases of 20 percent or more in 1988 — Manila

**Monday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere
via The Associated Press

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 24th Aug. 1987

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (QUOTATIONS SUPPLIED BY FUNDS LISTED)

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The numerical entries indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (G) - daily; (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (Y) - yearly							
AL-MAL GROUP	\$ 291.86	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	S 1.4518	G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD.	S 16.81	iInvader New Series	SP 44.75
(-i) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	\$ 911.52	(-i) G.T. Short Term A' (Accum)	S 1.4518	(-i) G.T. Applied Science	S 14.88	Universal Bond Select	SP 77.50
(-i) Monoped Currency		(-i) G.T. Short Term A' (Dist)	S 1.4518	(-i) G.T. Asia Fund	S 12.12	Universal Fund	SP 141.15
APAX FINANCIAL CORP.		(-i) G.T. Short Term B' (Accum)	S 1.4518	(-i) G.T. Australia Fund	S 43.48	Yen Bond Selection	Y 1159.00
Maritime house, POB N-45-Nassau.		(-i) G.T. Short Term B' (Dist)	S 1.4518	(-i) G.T. Berry Jason Fund	S 26.55	THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD	
(b) American Capital NV.	\$ 115.06	(-i) Elders Futures Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. Bond Fund	S 15.50	(d) The Establishment Trust	S 24.11
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. British Fund	S 15.50	(d) Pacific Inv. Pl. B	S 11.47
(-i) Boerband	SF 67.00	(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. Deutschland Fund	S 10.63	Pacific Inv. Pl. C	S 16.59
(-i) Contour	SF 168.00	(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. Dollar Fund	S 24.07	Thornton Golden Eagle Pl. Ltd	S 27.24
(-i) Euroboer America	S 169.00	(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. Euro Fund	S 27.59	Thornton Euro Fund	S 10.98
(-i) Euroboer Europe	S 164.00	(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. Global Technology Pl.	S 76.23	Thornton Hk & China	S 22.21
(-i) Euroboer Pacific	S 178.00	(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. Investment Fund	S 79.44	Thornton Jason Fund Ltd	S 24.58
(-i) Grober	S 114.00	(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. Japan Sm. Co. Fd.	S 97.54	Thornton Orient Inc. Pl. Ltd	S 26.67
(-i) Stockbar	S 207.00	(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. Newly Inv. Ind. Countr. Fd.	S 18.54	Thornton Phil. Inv. Pl.	S 41.53
(-i) SFR-BAER	S 100.00	(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. South China Fund	S 34.20	Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	S 22.52
(-i) Swissbar	SP 278.00	(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T. Technology Fund	S 34.25	Thornton Pacific Tech. Pl. Ltd	S 21.47
BAII MULTICURRENCY		(-i) Elders Inv. Fund	S 270.19	(-i) G.T.U.S. Small Companies	S 11.22	Thornton Golden Garter, Pl. P.	S 14.23
(-i) Multicurrency US\$	\$ 1,147.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	HILL SAMUEL INVEST. AGMT. INTL. S.A.		Eastern Crustoden Fund	S 14.85
(-i) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU 1,160.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JEROME H. BERNSTEIN, INC.			
(-i) Multicurrency Yen	Y 215,110.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	BERNSTEIN, P.O. Box 24200, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33304			
(-i) Multicurrency PPN	FF 16,187.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) CPT Fund (Fiduciary)	S 16.27	DM-Interinvest bonds	DM 152.00
BIMP (INTERBOND) LTD.		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) Euro Bond Fund	S 20.54	ESPAQ Spanish sh.	SP 161.50
(-i) Interbond Fund	\$ 1,620.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) Euro Sm. Co. Fund	S 27.59	Forsa Swiss Sh.	SP 317.00
(-i) Intercurrency US\$	S 16.20	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) Global Technology Pl.	S 76.23	Francis French Sh.	SP 170.00
(-i) Intercurrency DM	DM 30.71	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) Investment Fund	S 40.26	Glehnvest sh.	SP 123.00
(-i) Intercurrency Sterling	E 16.14	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) Japan Sm. Co. Fd.	S 97.54	SiFr.-Invest bonds	SP 269.00
(-i) Intercurrency French Other	S 12.25	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) Long Bond Fund	S 11.94	SiMe (stock price)	SP 222.00
(-i) Intercurrency Pacific Other	S 25.53	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) Int. Currency U.S.	S 27.68	Yen-Invest bonds	SP 920.00
(-i) Intercurrency N. Amer. Other	S 4.97	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) ITF (Technology)	S 21.45	UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
(-i) Intercurrency European Class	S 9.97	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	(-i) Q'Sean Fd. In. AMERICA	S 31.07	Unifunds	
(-i) Intercurrency Australian Class	S 10.74	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JAM, 3 Bd. Ravel LUXEMBOURG		Unifunds	
BANQUIS INDUSUEZ		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JAM, 10m Fliegshaf Fund	ECU 707.05	Unifunds	
(-i) Asian Growth Fund	\$ 30.78	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JAM, 10m Bonds Fund	France - FF 305.45	DAM 34.00	
(-i) Asian Income Fund	S 10.13	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JAM, 10m Bonds Fund	Deutschland, DM 202.20	DAM 114.00	
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(-i) PIF-America		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JAM, 10m Bonds Fund	UK - Pounds	Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	CA 16.91
(-i) PIF-Europe	S 24.87	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JAM, 10m Bonds Fund	USA - \$ 1.24	Univers Sav Amer	CA 11.99
(-i) PIF-International	S 26.82	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JAM, 10m Bonds Fund	Europe - ECU 99.99	Univers Sav Global	CA 6.51
(-i) PIF-Pacific	S 18.81	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JARDINE SLMING, GPO Box 11468, HK		Univers Sav Japan	CA 12.02
(-i) PIF-Politic	S 44.88	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JARDINE SLMING, GPO Box 11468, HK		Univers Sav. Not. Reg.	CA 6.07
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund	S 10.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JARDINE SLMING, GPO Box 11468, HK		Other Funds	
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JARDINE SLMING, GPO Box 11468, HK		(w) Activelassures	S 129.57
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JARDINE SLMING, GPO Box 11468, HK		1 Activelassure Int'l	S 122.55
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(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JARDINE SLMING, GPO Box 11468, HK		1 Arion	S 3001.24
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Asian Forteille	S 17,810.22
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Australia Fund	S 5,15.19
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Authority bond shares	S 9.91
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds A	S 12.43	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Authority growth shares	S 10.41
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Biao Saudi Bond Fund	S 166.43
(-i) Indusuez USD (N.M.F.)	S 1105.93	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Bondsetfor-issue Pr.	SP 122.45
(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. BSS Bond Fund	SP 79.40
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. BSS Intersec	SP 200.00
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Callander Emer. Gr.	S 1,115.00
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Cleveland Offshore Fd.	SP 3608.34
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds A	S 12.43	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Columbia Industries	SP 109.97
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Consett, E.d. Int'l A Certs	S 18.55
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(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Cumber Int'l N.V.	S 222.21
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Doiwo Japan Fund	S 10.45
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. D.G.C.	S 16,53.51
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Dollar-Bear bond Fd.	S 1124.00
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds A	S 12.43	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. D-mark Bear Bond Pl.	DM 100.00
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. D. Witter Gold Fund Int'l	SP 22.25
(-i) Indusuez USD (N.M.F.)	S 1105.93	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Driokon Int'l Fund N.V.	SP 206.72
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(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. First Eagle Fund	S 32,416.94
(-i) Indusuez USD (N.M.F.)	S 1105.93	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. First Stars Fd.	SP 742.00
(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. F.I.T. Fund	SP 26.95
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Franklin Inv. Pr.	SP 22.25
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Fortune Fund Int'l	S 8.53
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Formula Selection Fd.	SP 72.20
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds A	S 12.43	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Fooditalia	S 73.54
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Frankl-Trust Internz	DM 44.64
(-i) Indusuez USD (N.M.F.)	S 1105.93	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Green Line France	FF 491.63
(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Geppi V INV. BOND F.	SP 16.43
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Hausmann Holdings N.V.	SP 11.39
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Health 2000 Ltd	SP 11.59
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Horizon Fund	SP 1874.24
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds A	S 12.43	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Index Holdings Ltd.	SP 171.52
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. IFDC Japan Fund	SP 388.17
(-i) Indusuez USD (N.M.F.)	S 1105.93	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. ILA-IGB	S 16,15
(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. ILA-IGS	S 16,07
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. IncAmerica N.V.	SP 14.28
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Interest Fund	ECU 1,600.00
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Interfund SA	SP 34.33
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds A	S 12.43	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Interfund Securities Fund	SP 214.99
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Investo DWs	DM 71.40
(-i) Indusuez USD (N.M.F.)	S 1105.93	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Investors Plus	FF 10,212,811
(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Hofffortune Int'l Fund SA	SP 39.64
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Japan Selection Fund	SP 2,233.00
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Jocelyn Fund	SP 26.95
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. K-MI High Yield	SP 7016.45
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds A	S 12.43	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Korea Growth Trust	S 24.24
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. LACO International	S 6.00
(-i) Indusuez USD (N.M.F.)	S 1105.93	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Libalbaer	S 152.00
(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Lutzhof	S 22.95
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Melodionum Sel. Fund	S 22.95
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	S 1,113.00
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. NM Income & Growth Fund	S 14.46
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds A	S 12.43	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Norther Trust 4/4	S 10,015.00
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. NSP F.I.T.	S 226.05
(-i) Indusuez USD (N.M.F.)	S 1105.93	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Osmannheimer U.S. Arbitrage	SP 11,97.00
(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Pancuri Inc.	S 47.71
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Protected Performance Fund	S 9.99
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Quantum Fund N.V.	SP 14,454.60
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Ronfa Fund	LF 275.00
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds A	S 12.43	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Reninvest	LF 1165.30
(-i) Indusuez Multibonds B	S 22.95	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Reserve Insured Deposits	SP 1,242.00
(-i) Indusuez USD (N.M.F.)	S 1105.93	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Samurial Portfolio	SP 268.00
(-i) IPNA-3		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Sarakadis, Harding N.V.	SP 19.83
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund		(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Scl-Tech SA Luxembourg	SP 19.83
(-i) France Blue chinc No 1.	FF 1445.28	(-i) GAM Ermitage Inv.	S 12.12	JOHN GOVERN'T. POB 700, Guernsey		m. Serio Fund	SP 10,200.00
(-i) France Blue chinc No 2.	FF 107,930.00	(-					

4 Uniliner 1.398144 60 7%

Floating-Rate Notes

Wich B/S 95 Gb
Diskette 91/94 Gb

PROFESSIONALS—WORLD

Anglo 36076 Gd	9.32	22-09	94.76	94.87
Artz Bkg 27 Gd	10%	10-11	100.25	100.15
Bk Montreal 94 Gd	10%	10-11	100.25	100.15

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Closes Mixed as Intervention Fears Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed on Monday as concern over central bank intervention increased.

In New York, the dollar slipped to 141.90 yen, down from Friday's close of 142.15, but rose to 1.8175 Deutsche marks, against 1.8150 on Friday, and to 6.0786 French francs from 6.0718.

The U.S. currency was stronger against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6320, down from \$1.6325, but fell to 1.4975 Swiss francs from 1.5025.

Overnight in Tokyo, the dollar plunged to 141.70 yen from the previous close of 143.75.

Dealers in Tokyo said that the Bank of Japan had intervened to stem the dollar's decline. Estimates of the bank's purchases ranged from \$200 million to \$300 million.

A senior Finance Ministry official told the Kyoto news service

London Dollar Rates	
Closes	Mon.
Dollars per mark	1.8147
Pound sterling	1.8185
Japanese yen	142.15
Swiss franc	6.0786
French franc	6.0718
Source: Reuters	

that Japanese monetary officials had been talking with U.S. officials for a week on the possibility of coordinated intervention if the dollar's slide continued.

There is a feeling in the market "that the dollar will stabilize at these levels," said Earl Johnson of Harris Bank in Chicago. "I'm not sure the market is ready to test 140" against the yen.

As for the reported talks between Japanese and U.S. officials, Mr. Johnson said there may be an effort to "stabilize the dollar through rhetoric."

Mr. Johnson said the \$15.7 billion U.S. merchandise trade deficit in June and the 2.3 percent growth rate in the second quarter "certainly don't argue for a stronger dollar. But we might hold at these levels until we see the next trade figure."

And if the July trade report, to be released in September, shows a deficit in the vicinity of \$16 billion, Mr. Johnson said, the dollar "would come under serious selling pressure."

Earlier in London, the dollar finished lower against most major currencies.

The dollar closed at 1.8167 DM, unchanged from Friday.

However, it was lower against the yen, closing at 142.35, against 142.75 on Friday. It also closed at 6.0775 French francs, down from 6.0800 on Friday, and at 1.4965 Swiss francs, down from 1.5040.

The dollar was also lower against the British pound, which closed at

1.6325, up from 1.6320, down from 1.6325.

Dealers in Tokyo said that the Bank of Japan had intervened to stem the dollar's decline. Estimates of the bank's purchases ranged from \$200 million to \$300 million.

DOLLAR: A Restraint Response

(Continued from first finance page)
by any significant reduction in imports.

The reason is that Japanese, German and other foreign exporters who have made heavy commitments to penetrate the United States, are tenaciously holding on to market share even as the currency changes dictate they should be raising prices to avoid selling at a loss.

Although import prices have risen 14.5 percent since June 1986, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Barry N. Bosworth, a senior economist in the Carter administration and now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, said that, at current exchange rates, the prices still have at least another 20 percent to go.

In a number of industries where competition with Japan is especially

stiff, battles are still being fought over discounts. For example, in earth-moving equipment, where Caterpillar Inc. is head to head with Komatsu Ltd. of Japan, transaction prices show only that Komatsu is discounting less than it used to, according to Gilbert Nolde, Caterpillar's public information manager in Peoria, Illinois.

Japan, desperately seeking ways to soften the impact of the rising yen on its economy, was the principal instigator. The United States went along only after getting further commitment from Japan and West Germany to spur economic growth to help ease the American trade deficit.

But Japan appears to be taking the latest fall in the dollar in its stride, a further illustration of the change in perceptions over six months.

U.S. banks jumped into Saudi Arabian corporate lending during the 1970s oil boom. But lower oil prices in the 1980s produced a Gulf recession and severe

Yields Increase At U.S. Auction Of Treasury Bills

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury said Monday that its auction of three-month bills produced an average yield of 6.12 percent, above last week's average of 5.97 percent.

The average on the six-month bills rose to 6.16 percent from 6.12 percent last week.

The three-month yield was the highest since 6.14 percent on July 30. The yield for the six-month bills was the highest since 6.18 percent on July 31.

The Treasury received \$26.2 million in bids for the three-month bills, of which it accepted \$6.6 million. It accepted the same amount of six-month bills from \$25.8 billion in bids.

OXFORD: Superconductors a Magnet for Markets

(Continued from first finance page)
more circuits into them — than is possible with today's lithographic processes.

IBM has turned to Oxford because extremely sophisticated "supermagnets" are needed to bend the beam and hold it into an oval circuit small enough to fit into a reasonably sized semiconductor production facility.

"This is substantially bigger than any project we have ever done," said John Pilcher, managing director of the Oxford subsidiary, Oxford Instruments Ltd., that is overseeing the three-year effort.

Oxford is being aided by a \$1.5 million interest-free loan from the British government, which is eager to give the company a leg up in its race with German and Japanese groups that are also developing compact synchrotrons.

Government scientists at the Daresbury Laboratory in Warrington, England, provided crucial advice on the shape and gradations of the magnetic field the synchrotron would need.

Accelerator physicists are rare animals that mainly live in government labs," said Martin Wilson, the project manager. "We can make it, but we needed help from people who could tell us what to make."

Fortunately for Oxford, the synchrotron project has blossomed just as growth in the company's traditional image-analysis business faded.

Reflecting investor disappointment with Oxford's profit for the past financial year, Oxford's share price has fallen from 413 pence six months ago to 325 pence on Monday.

Magnet-based image analysis is known as nuclear magnetic resonance, or NMR, in the analytical field and magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, in medical diagnostics.

Oxford's MRI unit sales were the main growth engine in the early 1980s. But major customers such as General Electric Co. of Britain and



The New York Times
Martin Wilson, left, and John Pilcher, of Oxford Instruments.

Siemens AG of West Germany are making more of their own magnets for the analytical and medical diagnostic equipment. And many of the limited number of laboratories and hospitals that can afford the devices now have them.

The main problem, Mr. Williams said, is that the instrument manufacturers who are Oxford's customers are eager to recoup their heavy investment in MRI and NMR systems and are reluctant to cut profit margins in order to reduce prices to a level that might attract a broader range of hospitals and laboratories.

"A good market for us at the moment is a \$100 million market," Mr. Williams said. "A \$10 billion market attracts too many big guys."

Some analysts, including Jack M. Frost, the blunt-speaking American whom Oxford hired to build its patient-monitoring business, see such views as unduly conservative.

"Our company is still in many ways a hometown company that's reluctant to be in the big leagues," Mr. Frost said.

However, Mr. Williams, whom Mr. Frost described as "a harder driver than his predecessors," does not plan to let anyone take Oxford's place on top of the superconductivity heap without a fight.

"We hope to grow to the point where we can go up against anybody in a major market by the time the synchrotron is commercialized," Mr. Williams said.

In addition, the company is developing businesses to shield it from the downturn in its medical devices. It markets patient monitoring equipment, including port-

able devices that monitor heart, brain and stomach activity and devices used in sleep study. In September, it acquired Plasma Technology Ltd., which makes equipment that uses electrical and magnetic fields to control gases from which materials are deposited onto semiconductors.

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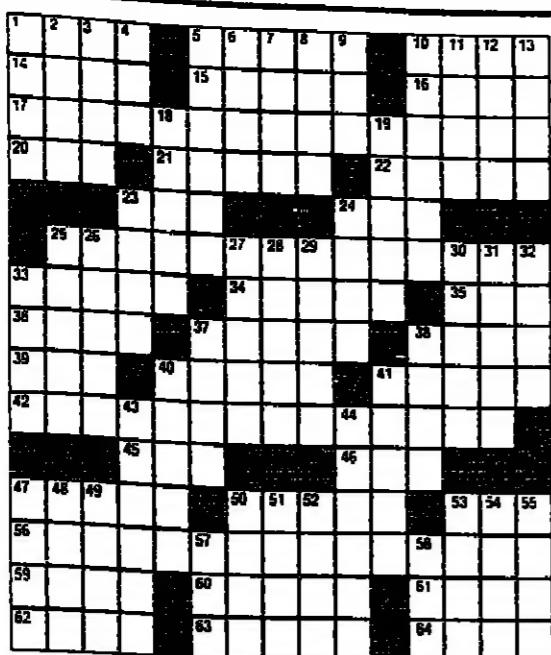
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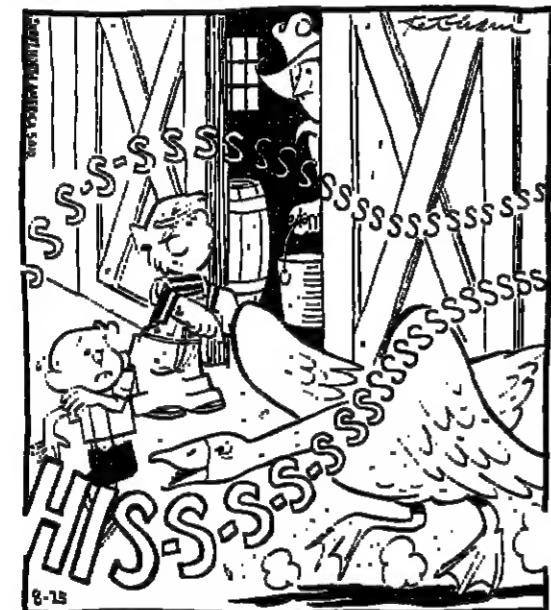


ACROSS

- 1 Bonoboo
- 5 Very, in Versailles
- 10 Waters or Merman
- 12 Old hat
- 14 Singer Kay of "Stop the Music"
- 15 Famed baseball player or poet
- 16 Jeweler
- 17 Bay window.
- 18 Bushell
- 19 contemporary
- 20 Tiny colonist
- 21 Loses color
- 22 Facilitates
- 23 Stomach's sibling
- 24 "Boo—"
- 25 1949 song
- 26 Buckeye
- 27 Copperfield's first wife
- 28 Fairy tale's second word
- 29 Covenants
- 30 Tooth wearer
- 31 Dead Sea product
- 32 Russian body of water
- 33 Paddock papa
- 34 Works on a sampler
- 35 Inventor Whitney
- 36 Complain about
- 37 Cupid, to Pluto
- 38 Liliaceous plant
- 39 Beauty film
- 40 Variety, to life
- 41 Comes closer
- 42 Portico bordering an agora
- 43 Adamantine
- 44 Start of some books
- 45 Vegas
- 46 Whiffenpoof
- 47 Song ender
- 48 Steve
- 49 Seven, in Sevilla
- 50 Free from frust
- 51 Steve
- 52 Union... Longfellow
- 53 Killer whale
- 54 Type of beet
- 55 Make cardigans
- 56 Sch. affiliate
- 57 Seven, in Sevilla
- 58 Suffix with depend
- 59 She wrote "My Friend Flicka"
- 60 Sometimes it's clear
- 61 Whiffenpoof
- 62 Steve

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEY, UNCLE CHARLIE! I THINK YOUR GOOSE IS GOIN' FLAT!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEJOR

UNTOF

YENLOP

RELIK

Answer here: **_____**

Yesterday's Jumble: ROACH GIVEN MYSTIC EMERGE Answer: What: doggerel is—a CRIME IN RHYME

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW		
Algarve	75	64	Ir	
Amsterdam	72	62	Ir	
Athens	75	68	Sc	
Barcelona	72	54	Sc	
Berlin	72	54	Sc	
Brussels	72	54	Sc	
Copenhagen	72	54	Sc	
Costa Del Sol	72	54	Sc	
Dubrovnik	72	57	Sc	
Florence	72	57	Sc	
Frankfurt	72	57	Sc	
Grenoble	72	57	Sc	
Helsinki	72	50	Sc	
Las Palmas	72	57	Sc	
Lisbon	72	57	Sc	
London	72	57	Sc	
Madrid	72	57	Sc	
Milan	72	57	Sc	
Moscow	72	57	Sc	
Munich	72	57	Sc	
Nice	72	57	Sc	
Ostia	72	57	Sc	
Paris	72	57	Sc	
Prague	72	57	Sc	
Rovinj	72	57	Sc	
Rome	72	57	Sc	
Stockholm	72	57	Sc	
Strasbourg	72	57	Sc	
Venice	72	57	Sc	
Venice	72	57	Sc	
Zurich	72	57	Sc	

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW	
Ankara	22	13	Sc
Ba'albek	22	13	Sc
Cairo	22	13	Sc
Damascus	22	13	Sc
Jerusalem	22	13	Sc
Tel Aviv	22	13	Sc

OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW	
Auckland	19	12	Sc
Sydney	20	11	Sc
Wellington	20	11	Sc
Singapore	20	11	Sc
Christiansburg	20	11	Sc

Today's Forecast — CHANNELS: STORM. FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temps: 21-17-10-27°. LONDON: Cloudy, Temps: 19-13-8-25°. MADRID: Fair, Temps: 20-15-12-29°. NEW YORK: Fair, Temps: 25-17-12-21°. PARIS: Fair, Temps: 20-15-12-29°. ROME: Fair, Temps: 25-17-12-29°. STOCKHOLM: Fair, Temps: 20-15-12-29°. TEL AVIV: FAIR. ZURICH: Cloudy, Temps: 18-15-12-29°. BANGKOK: Showers, Temps: 31-28-25-30°. HONG KONG: Showers, Temps: 31-28-25-30°. MANILA: Showers, Temps: 24-21-18-29°. SINGAPORE: Fair, Temps: 22-21-18-29°. TOKYO: Showers, Temps: 22-21-18-29°.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



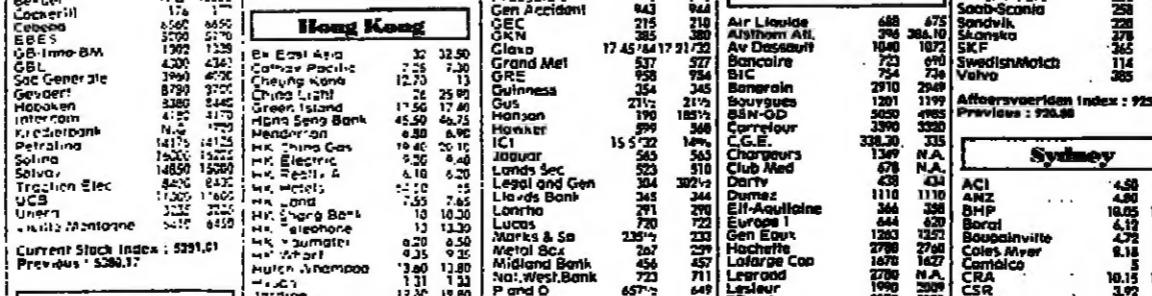
JOKESTRAD



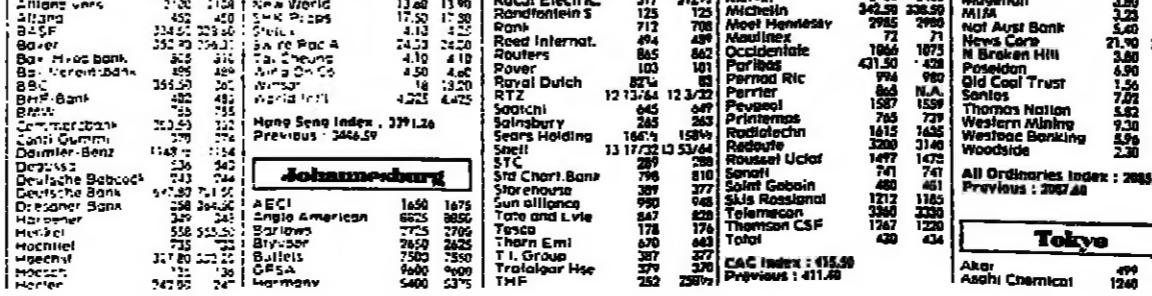
KEJOR



YENLOP



RELIK



Answer here: **_____**

Yesterday's Jumble: ROACH GIVEN MYSTIC EMERGE Answer: What: doggerel is—a CRIME IN RHYME

BOOKS

GEORGE WASHINGTON:

The Making of an American Symbol

By Barry Schwartz. 250 pages. Illustrated. \$22.50. The Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

I T might seem hard to find anything very new to say about George Washington, but Barry Schwartz has hit on a relatively novel approach, and one that yields some rewarding results. "George Washington: The Making of an American Symbol" is a study of the Washington cult — of how and why a particular set of national sentiments came to cluster around the image of Washington, and what they reveal both about the man and about the political culture in which he rose to pre-eminence.

Schwartz starts with the simple question of supply and demand. The emerging nation needed a flesh-and-blood focus for aspirations, and anyone who had been appointed commander-in-chief by the Continental Congress in 1775, as Washington was, would have had a good deal of instant heroism thrust upon him. Before he had given the order for a single shot to be fired, for example, while he was still encamped at Boston, babies were already being named after him.

In the same year, John Hancock commissioned a portrait of Washington from Charles Willson Peale, one of a number that Peale was to paint. It quickly became a familiar popular image. Before long, images devised by other men in power must be firmly subordinated to civilian control.

Schwartz gives many examples of the ways in which Washington persuaded his countrymen by word and deed that they need have no fear of him aspiring to be an American Caesar. The most picturesque is a detailed account of the ceremony continued by Congress for the resignation of his military commission at Annapolis in December 1783. From first to last he accepted and acted out a deferential role, leaving to members of Congress at the appropriate moments, for instance, without having them bow back in return.

Schwartz doesn't overlook Washington's private failings, and they don't make particularly agreeable reading. The great man could be mean-spirited, a harsh taskmaster, something of a humbug. While he was ready to foot the bill for recapturing a runaway slave, he was anxious not to have his name mentioned in the relevant advertisements. Yet this is one case where the line between private and public deserves to be firmly drawn, and as a public figure he remained remarkably true to his professed ideals.

By large, "George Washington: The Making of an American Symbol" is crisp, witty, and telling quotations.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

A NATOLY Karpov passed his last practical test before his title match with the world champion Gary Kasparov in October, but not with flying colors.

The 36-year-old former champion won the recent Bilbao International Tournament in Spain with a half-point lead over the Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson, but his play in several games was shaky.

In Karpov's game with Miguel Illescas Cordoba, a Spanish international master, we see the former champion duly plodding along until his opponent pointed attacking play jolted him out of his complacency. Still, it was only the 21-year-old Illescas's errors late in the game that enabled Karpov to win.

Karpov has, on occasion, shown a preference for the old-fashioned, symmetrical variation of the Tarrasch Defense, which arose after 5...e6. After 6 P-K4, K-PB5, Black had an isolated QP but easy development of his pieces.

Since finishing White's mobilization was getting to be a problem after Illescas's logical 11...B-N5f!, Karpov reduced material with 12 N-NxP, PxN; 13 BxN, NxR. However, after 14 P-KR3, N-B3, White's development remained ineffective and lapping.

While Karpov slowly struggled with 15 Q-R1 to get a

rook into position to attack the backward QBP, Illescas single-mindedly prepared a mating attack with 19...B-N1.

The Spaniard did not resign to defend his QBP but pressed on vigorously with 22...P-R5!. 23...Rxf5, Q-R4! Kasparov could not reply 24...P-KN1 because of 24...N-NxP, Q-B6; 25...P-N, QxR; 26 Q-B3, N-K5; 27 K-N1, when 27...N-N4; 28 Q-N4, QxP; 29 QxQ, QxQ; 30 K-N2 yields White a very strong endgame.

After 24...Q-B6!, Karpov began what had become a desperate defense with 25...Q-R4!. Illescas indicated that he would not let his illustrious opponent off the hook.

But why did the Spaniard fail to play the obvious — and strong — 27...Nxp, which would have kept the advantage for Black, even after 28 Q-KB3, the best defense?

Illescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-Nch? instead of 30...QxP; 31...QxP, PxP; 32 K-K2, RxR;

33 KxR, P-B4.

Now could he defend by 24 N-B4, BxN; 25 NxB, Q-B6; 26 K-N2 because of

SPORTS

Shaky Reds Swept by Cardinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Reds have been swept at home by St. Louis for the first time in 14 years. That may or may not be a sign that the Cardinals may finally have righted themselves for the stretch run — but it certainly is a warning sign for the Reds.

Cincinnati was last swept at home by the Cardinals in June 1973. Sunday's 12-4 victory (climaxing a three-game sweep) on

Terry Pendleton's two-run single capped a three-run St. Louis first inning and Tommy Herr's two-run double highlighted a five-run fifth. The Cardinals sent nine men to the

plate in both innings against Bill Gullickson (10-11), who has lost five straight decisions.

"I hope it's going to be like that the rest of the year," said the Cardinals' Vince Coleman, who singled on the game's first pitch, stole his second base on the second and scored when Ozzie Smith stepped up to bat.

"Our game," said Cardinal cleanup hitter Jack Clark, "is to put pressure on both offensively and defensively. It's O.K. when everybody's doing well at the same time. But when they're not, we have a difficult time winning games. We don't have guys capable of hitting two-run and three-run home runs."

That has been the St. Louis story in recent seasons. The Cards win when they hit, because they always pitch decently and play strong defense. That was so in 1985, when they won the pennant. It wasn't so in the first half of 1986, when they looked like a 100-loss team, but it was in the second half (when they began to hit and finished near .500) and again in the first half of 1987.

"We hadn't hit since the All-Star Game," said Manager Whitey Herzog, whose team is 17-20 since the break. "The 10 days before Saturday's game, we were really in a slump." But that night a 14-inning onslaught rallied the Cardinals from a 7-1 deficit, and the attack was even more pronounced on Sunday.

"And now we're going home," said Coleman. "It's a mighty poor dog that can't fight at home."

Angels 5, Blue Jays 2: In the American League, in Anaheim, Wally Joyner and Bill Buckner hit home runs to help end pitcher Dave Stieb's personal seven-game winning streak.

Cardinals starter Kirk McCaslin (4-5) scattered seven hits over 6½ innings to win for only the second time in seven decisions since coming back from elbow surgery.

Rookie reliever DeWayne Buice pitched 2½ innings to earn his 14th save of the year.

Toronto drew to within 3-2 in the sixth as Herb Score singled and scored on a two-out double by Rance Mulliniks. But in the bottom of the inning Buckner homered off Stieb.

Vikings 4, Athletics 0: In Oakland, California, Rick Hodges and Tim Stoddard combined to check the A's on two hits and Claudel Washington drove in three runs as New York broke a three-game losing streak.

Rhoden (15-8) left the game after five innings with stiffness in his right shoulder. He did not allow a hit until Carney Lansford singled with one out in the fifth. Striking out six, Stoddard pitched the final four innings for his ninth save of the year.

Rick Cerone led off the Yankee third with a single, and Dave Stewart (17-9) hit Bobby Meacham with a pitch; Washington followed with a two-run double.

Orioles 6, Mariners 5: In Seattle, Ken Dixon pitched three-hit ball for six innings and Larry Sheets and Mike Hart homered as Baltimore ended a three-game Mariners winning streak.

Dixon (7-8) was sent to the bullpen earlier in the year and spent a month in the minor leagues. But the right-hander is 4-1 since being recalled on July 20.

Mike Griffen pitched 2½ innings in relief and Tom Niedenfuer came on and yielded three hits as the Mariners scored four runs in the ninth before George Mathews struck out to end the game.

White Sox 8, Rangers 1: In Arlington, Texas, Floyd Bannister scattered seven hits en route to his seventh complete game of the season and was supported by a 13-hit attack. Bannister (9-10) allowed only three hits after the third inning.

(UPI, AP)

Baseball

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings Sunday's Major League Line Scores

		AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE					
EAST DIVISION		W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.		
Detroit	72	71	73	.500	82	71	.514		
Toronto	71	72	74	.490	81	72	.500		
New York	70	74	75	.455	80	74	.481		
Milwaukee	66	73	72	.438	78	76	.471		
Boston	69	63	68	.488	74	70	.492		
Baltimore	67	72	71	.477	73	73	.476		
Philadelphia	64	77	74	.434	72	76	.429		
West Division	51	72	47	.524	61	60	.514		
Minnesota	64	67	67	.486	68	64	.500		
St. Louis	65	65	67	.481	68	64	.500		
Chicago	61	61	62	.477	63	64	.474		
California	63	67	64	.476	62	65	.467		
Kansas City	61	62	66	.476	63	65	.467		
Seattle	59	67	65	.476	60	66	.471		
Texas	59	69	67	.476	60	66	.471		
Chicago	57	71	47	.432	59	69	.471		
National League	51	72	47	.432	61	60	.500		
West Division	57	72	47	.432	61	60	.500		
AMERICAN LEAGUE	51	72	47	.432	61	60	.500		
EAST DIVISION	51	72	47	.432	61	60	.500		
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
St. Louis	65	65	.481	68	64	.500	68	64	.500
Chicago	61	61	.477	63	64	.474	63	64	.474
Calif.	63	67	.476	62	65	.467	62	65	.467
Kansas City	61	62	.476	63	64	.467	63	64	.467
Seattle	59	67	.476	60	66	.471	60	66	.471
Texas	59	69	.476	60	66	.471	60	66	.471
Philadelphia	64	67	.476	68	64	.500	68	64	.500
West Division	51	72	.432	61	60	.500	61	60	.500
AMERICAN LEAGUE	51	72	.432	61	60	.500	61	60	.500
EAST DIVISION	51	72	.432	61	60	.500	61	60	.500
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
St. Louis	65	65	.481	68	64	.500	68	64	.500
Chicago	61	61	.477	63	64	.474	63	64	.474
Calif.	63	67	.476	62	65	.467	62	65	.467
Kansas City	61	62	.476	63	64	.467	63	64	.467
Seattle	59	67	.476	60	66	.471	60	66	.471
Texas	59	69	.476	60	66	.471	60	66	.471
Philadelphia	64	67	.476	68	64	.500	68	64	.500
West Division	51	72	.432	61	60	.500	61	60	.500
AMERICAN LEAGUE	51	72	.432	61	60	.500	61	60	.500
EAST DIVISION	51	72	.432	61	60	.500	61	60	.500

Major League Leaders

		AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
		G	A	R	H
Burgess, Bob	121	482	121	241	341
Seltzer, Jim	121	482	121	241	341
McGraw, Fred	121	482	121	241	341
Reynolds, Jim	121	482	121	241	341
Wheeler, Jim	121	482	121	241	341
Evans, Ed	121	482	121	241	341
Trammell, Alan	121	482	121	241	341
Tucker, Cie.	121	482	121	241	341
Devine, Dan	121	482	121	241	341
Ford, Tom	121	482	121	241	341
Freeman, Cal	121	482	121	241	341
Puckett, Alvin	121	482	121	241	341
Wheeler, Jim	121	482	121	241	341
Boone, Eddie	121	482	121	241	341
McGraw, Fred	121	482	121	241	341
Reynolds, Jim	121	482	121	241	341
Wheeler, Jim	121	482	121	241	341
Evans, Ed	121	482	121	241	341
Trammell, Alan	121	482	121	241	341
Tucker, Cie.	121	482	121	241	341
Devine, Dan	121	482	121	241	341
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Ford, Tom	121	482	121	241	341
Freeman, Cal	121	482	121	241	341
Puckett, Alvin	121	482	121	241	341
Wheeler, Jim	121	482	121	241	341
Boone, Eddie	121	482	121	241	341
McGraw,					

